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MOSCOW TV REPORTS U.S. REACTION TO GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

LD151557 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 May 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A White House spokesman has said that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposal for more international efforts aimed at increasing the safety of nuclear power stations deserves very serious study. At the same time, this spokesman tried, unsupported by evidence, to deny that the United States had unleashed an anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station], and asserted, contrary to generally known facts, that neither the U.S. Government nor its partners at the Tokyo summit meeting had tried to make political capital out of the Chernobyl accident. Confirming the essentially negative U.S. position on disarmament matters, the spokesman passed over in silence the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear testing, and in fact spoke out against a meeting of the leaders of both countries that would be devoted to problems of banning nuclear testing.

TASS ANALYST: NUCLEAR AGE CALLS FOR NEW POLITICAL THINKING

LD151501 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his address on Soviet television on Wednesday, became another formidable warning that the nuclear age calls for new political responsibility. Means of annihilation and destruction capable of wiping all life off the face of earth have been developed for the first time in history. World civilization can fall prey to chance. The present-day nuclear arsenals harbour thousands upon thousands of catastrophes which are far more awesome than the Chernobyl accident, so one can imagine what an abyss would open under the feet of mankind if nuclear war breaks out.

The decision to hold the conference in Paris had been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and met with great interest all over the world, particularly in the developing countries. And this is understandable, since the conference is to study the consequences of the arms race for the world economy and international social and economic situation, above all, the situation in developing countries.

It is no secret that ever more resources are wasted on unproductive purposes as the arms race whipped up by the imperialist forces spirals. It must be noted that one "Trident" submarine costs the sum that is enough to build 416 schools or to teach 16 million children in developing countries throughout a year. One modern fighter plane costs as much as 40 thousand fully equipped rural pharmacies. On the whole, according to the information of international organisations, the expenditures for armaments in the current year surpassed for the first time one thousand billion dollars.

This program includes proposals on the elimination of nulcear and other weapons of mass destruction, on reduction in other armaments to the level of essential defense, on the prevention of explosions, and on the establishment of a comprehensive international security ststem. We should add here a proposal on the mutual withdrawal of the Soviet and American Navies from the Mediterranean, on promoting friendship and goodneighbourliness between Asian and Pacific countries and other initiatives.

The Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests anew to August 6 this year is fresh important evidence of the fact that the Soviet Union is firmly and consistently pursuing a policy of peace. It is the Soviet Union's third extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions at a time when Washington, challenging the international community, is carrying on nuclear tests at its site in Nevada to develop new types of deadly weapons, including space-strike weapons. The Soviet leader reiterated his offer to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to meet without delay in the capital of any Eurpean state which would be prepared to receive them or, say, in Hiroshima, to reach accord on a nuclear test ban.

Judging by early responses from Washington officials to the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union, the Americans continue to rely on strength as an argument in world politics and would not respect the realities of the nuclear age.

ACADEMICIAN STRESSES MILITARY NUCLEAR DANGERS AFTER CHERNOBYL

LD151649 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Commentary by Academician Vladimir Nikolayevich Kudryavtsev, director of the State and Law Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] The breakdown at the Chernobyl AES was an accident that led to the death of people and to material damage. A greater danger, however, is possible if an accident or more accurately, catastrophe, were to happen with military nuclear reserves, not to mention global nuclear catastrophe that might lead to war. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke very clearly and precisely about all this in his speech on television yesterday.

It seems to me to be very important that he once again called on our Western partners to change their political thinking and to approach world events, and above all the nuclear danger, in a new way, to take all steps in order to lower the danger, and to solve international problems only in a peaceful way. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbahcev proposed these specific steps: a meeting with President Reagan, the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests, the strengthening of the IAEA and the perfecting of the norms of international cooperation in this sphere. One would like to hope that this view of the state of affairs as expressed in the speech on television will finally exert a positive incluence on the position of the Western powers and on the whole international situation.

U.S., SOVIET DELEGATIONS DISCUSS NUCLEAR, SPACE ARMS

LD151159 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 15 TASS -- The delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States to the talks on nuclear and space armaments held a plenary meeting here today at the initiative of the Soviet delegation.

On the same day, the group on medium-range nuclear armaments said a meeting within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

CONCLUSIONS OF PENTAGON NUCLEAR WINTER REPORT 'PECULIAR'

LD150926 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reports:

After lengthy delays the Pentagon has at long last sent to Congress a report on the so-called nuclear winter, which was requested from it back last year.

The problem of "nuclear winter" -- a complex of thermonuclear war's catastrophic consequences for the climate of the entire globe of ours -- has been in the focus of attention of many U.S. scientists for several years now. Their studies show that smoke and dust lofted into the atmosphere by explosions of nuclear warheads can block out the sun's light, triggering a steep decline in the temperatures on the entire earth surface and the death of all life forms. The theory of the "nuclear winter" has become one of the arguments of the U.S. peace campaigners in favour of freezing and eventually eliminating nuclear arsenals stockpiles on the globe, and scaling down perilous tensions in inter-state relations.

The Pentagon experts, who were forced to attend the problem of "nuclear winter" on Congress' demand, have primarily expressed a multitude of reservations concerning this theory but, nevertheless, have not dared to declare it erroneous. Moreover, half of the Pentagon report is devoted to the "political consequences" of this theory where, for that matter, the authors of the study directly proceed from the assumption that the danger of a "nuclear winter" is quite real.

The conclusions drawn by the authors of the report are, however, rather peculiar: Instead of calling for progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, they suggest ... going on with building up U.S. "deterrance forces" under the programme for "modernizing" the Armed Forces, set in motion by President Reagan. They also advocate continued work to develop the "star wars" weapons. The report refers to the Geneva talks but in so doing it repeats old, threadbare proposals of the U.S. side, designed to secure by the United States unilateral advantages in the field of strategic armaments.

It is not fortuitous that many congressmen, on whose demand the Pentagon report was compiled, remained unsatisfied with this "study". One of the lawmakers told AP that it was incomplete and did not provide an answer to many questions raised.

WORLD POLITICIANS, SCIENTISTS ISSUED APPEAL ON 'STAR WARS'

LD150826 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- A big group of prominent political and public figures, scientists from the United States, Canada and ten Western European countries have released an appeal to world governments to oppose the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

They urged the governments of all countries "to abandon and actively oppose all space- or ground-based programmes for weapons in outer space".

The appeal stressed the need for strengthening and strictly observing the existing arms control agreements and the importance of banning anti-satellite weapons.

The civilization was at the important crossroads, it said. When these programmes of space weapons were fully launched, there would probably be no way back.

MBFR TALKS BEGIN; GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES FORUM

LD151343 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports: Another round of negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has opened here today. Andre Wieland, head of the GDR's delegation, spoke on behalf of the socialist countries. He stressed profound interest of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in stopping the arms race and in disarmament. In this context A. Wieland called attention of negotiators to the new Soviet proposal on a considerable reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces of all the European states, as well as relevant forces of the USA and Canada deployed in Europe.

We are sure, said the GDR's delegation head, that this new initiative will give a required impetus to the Vienna negotiations. The discussion of the question on reducing conventional arms and armed forces on all-European scale does not dim the socialist countries' interest in achieving positive results at the Vienna talks. Achievement of mutually acceptable understanding in Vienna could also contribute to implementing the Soviet proposals on an all-European scale. The socialist countries' proposals of last February 20, A. Wieland noted, are a realistic basis for achieving understanding in Vienna.

BLOC ENVOYS BRIEFED ON CHERNOBYL SITUATION

PM151428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings With Diplomats"]

[Text] Ambassadors S. Rajnai of Hungary, Kwon Hui-kyong of the DPRK, T. Gurbadam of Mongolia, W. Natorf of Poland, and T. Dudas of Romania; Charges d'Affaires Nguyen Van Quang of the SRV; S. Koerner of the GDR, and S. Sukhasem of the LPDR; and Minister-Counselors L.F. Vasquez of Cuba, M. Yotov of Bulgaria, and Z. Cerny of the CSSR were received at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 13 May.

In addition to the information passed on by the relevant Soviet organizations to the corresponding establishments of these countries on a regular basis, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.P. Loginov briefed those present at the meeting in detail about the situation at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station] and the measures that are being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Taking part in the talk were N.P. Kozlov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometerology and Environmental Control; and B.A. Semenov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF WRITES ON WARSAW PACT JUBILEE

PM151116 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel General V. Verevkin-Rakhalskiy, first deputy chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "On the 31st Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact"; "Instrument of Collective Security"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact was signed on 14 May, 31 years ago. It brought into being an organization whose chief aim was and still is the defense of revolutionary gains and the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace, ease tension, achieve disarmament, and create conditions for very broad cooperation among states regardless of their social system.

The Warsaw Pact is an instrument of collective security. It was created as a countermeasure to the combined efforts of international imperialism, which seeks to destroy the world socialist system and reverse the course of history. As a mighty bastion, the Warsaw Pact Organization has been standing guard over socialism's borders for more than 30 years. The combat alliance of the fraternal peoples and armies has with honor stood the test of time as a constructive factor in European and world politics.

The Warsaw Pact states consistently and persistenly champion their policy of peace and security, which will continue to be the main direction in the fraternal parties' activity. M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986 and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the fraternal parties' congresses set forth before the whole world a collection of principles of new political thinking which makes it possible to draw important conclusions for the destiny of all mankind.

A new approach to international affairs has taken shape at meetings of top party and state leaders within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Concern for strengthening the security of the socialist community states and responsibility for the destiny of peace and socialism bring to the fore the need to further strengthen the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion.

The socialist community has the necessary potential for further strengthening socialism's positions in the world arena and reliably defending the peoples' peaceful labor. The establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO was a historic achievement for socialism. It strengthened the positions of the USSR, the socialist countries, and all progressive forces, and upset the calculations of imperialism's aggressive circles for victory in a nuclear world war. The preservation of this equilibrium is a real factor for ensuring peace and international security.

The more strongly the course of historical development undermines imperialism's positions, the more hostile to the peoples' interests the actions of its most reactionary forces become. Indeed, the policy of the United States and its NATO partners in the first half of the eighties is characterized by an abrupt shift away from detente toward confrontation. Continuing to pursue their imperial hegemonist policy in international affairs, the West's most aggressive forces are gambling on upsetting the established equilibrium with the USSR and achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

NATO is not ceasing to carry out large-scale militarist preparations in many directions. Above all, the number of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe is increasing. Tactical nuclear weapons are being further stockpiled on the European continent, and plans are being hatched to bring binary chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction into Europe. A new generation of conventional arms not inferior to tactical nuclear weapons in terms of destructive capacity is being created [sozdavat] in NATO countries.

The flywheel of the arms race is spinning faster and faster in the United States itself. The creation [sozdaniye] of new MX ICBM's, B-1B strategic bombers, and nuclear-powered missile submarines of the Ohio type (Trident system) is in full swing.

In this complex international situation the Warsaw meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' top party and state figures was held in April 1985. A protocol extending the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance for the next 20 years, with a subsequent prolongation by 10 years, was signed there. In an atmosphere of total unanimity the meeting participants reached the conclusion that the Warsaw Pact Organization must continue, as long as the Western powers' aggressive bloc -- NATO -- exists, to play an important role in defending socialism's positions in Europe and in the world and to serve as a reliable instrument for preventing nuclear war and strengthening international security.

It was emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress that the treaty has been born again, as it were, and that it is hard to imagine world politics as a whole without it today. Imperialism's aggressive policy has been countered by the forces of the European socialist states' peoples united in a military-political alliance and by their clear and consistent initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and curbing and ending the arms race.

The fraternal countries' views on the present situation, new ideas and approaches to solving complex international problems, and an extensive program of measures to normalize the situation were set forth in the statement adopted at the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee (October 1985). At the Sofia conference full support was expressed for the allied states' determination, acting in concert, to continue taking all necessary measures to achieve a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

The new foreign policy initiatives addressed to the whole world and aimed at totally eliminating nuclear weapons from the planet by the year 2000 are vivid evidence of this progressive course of socialism in the international arena. The comprehensive peace program proposed in the 15 January statement and approved and supported by all the Warsaw Pact states has been continued in Berlin. One more constructive and far-reaching initiative resounded from the platform of the 11th SED Congress. It is a question of significantly reducing all components of European states' ground troops and tactical aircraft, as well as the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe. Here the geographic zone of reduction must extend to the continent's entire territory -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

We have the people and the wherewithal to protect and defend the creative labor and the freedom of our countries' peoples. Our position in the military sphere was defined clearly and precisely at the 27th CPSU Congress: "We intend to continue to act in such a way that no one has grounds for fears, even imagined fears, for his security. But both we and our allies equally want to be rid of the sensation of a threat hanging over us." The peoples of Europe's socialist countries, united in a defensive military-political alliance, remember the lessons of history. Our love of peace must not be seen as a weakness. We have no illusions about the war preparations of the United States and its NATO partners.

In the matter of curbing imperialist aggressors and thwarting their schemes that are ruinous for mankind, our policy will continue to be underpinned by the might of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces. It represents a mighty fusion of devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, international fraternity, a high level of technical equipment, and military skill. The combat unity, cohesion, and close cooperation of the fraternal armies are one of the most important factors for ensuring the security of all the world's peoples.

The further strengthening of the Warsaw Pact states' defense might is being ensured by the ever increasing economic potential of the allied countries. In recent years the level of provision of the armed forces with military hardware has increased, their organizational structure is being improved continuously, and the firepower and mobility of formations and units are being enhanced. Having all they need to reliably defend the socialist gains and peaceful labor of their peoples, they are being trained and educated so as to be constantly ready to repulse aggression against any of the Warsaw Pact countries. The invincibility of their might lies in the leadership of defense matters by our countries' Marxist-Leninist communist and workers parties, which regard the defense of socialism's gains as one of their paramount tasks.

The socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact are linked by the single desire for peace and by the firm determination to ensure their peoples' security and to do everything possible to divert from mankind the threat of a new world war. In the present complex international situation we have no other path than to strengthen cooperation in the military sphere and implement measures which will guarantee the inviolability of our borders and ensure that the peoples are able to live and work in a calm atmosphere.

EEC RESTRICTS FOOD IMPORTS FROM E. EUROPE

LD122054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2010 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Brussels, 12 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

At today's session of the EEC Council of Ministers, the ministers of foreign affairs of the 12 states of "Little Europe" adopted a decision to impose a discriminatory temporary restriction of trade with the European socialist countries on the pretext of the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station].

As an official spokesman of the EEC Council of Ministers reported, this measure imposes a ban until the end of this month on the import of certain types of agricultural produce from the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Political observers in the Belgian capital have described the virtual embargo which has been imposed by the EEC Council of Ministers as an instrument of pressure on the socialist states. These actions by the Common Market show that the Western powers are trying to create a policy based on the misfortune of other countries and peoples. At first, a psychosis was whipped up over the accident at the Chernobyl AES and the extent of it, but now it is being used in order to take discriminatory measures. Such actions by the EEC are in no way justified from the health viewpoint as testified by the many statements by scientists and experts from many countires of Western and Eastern Europe. It is well known in West European capitals that at the present time the level of radiation in Europe does not constitute the slightest threat to the population of the continent.

TV CORRESPONDENTS DISCUSS GORBACHEV SPEECH

LD152104 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 May 86

["Telebridge" program conducted by Boris Kalyagin in Moscow, with the participation of correspondent Vladimir Dunayev in Washington, Igor Vykhukholev in Tokyo, and Eduard Sorokin in London, video shows Kalyagin in studio, with Dunayev, Vykhukholev and Sorokin shown on screens in the studio; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Kalyagin] Hello, comrades. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television was a major international event. It has given rise to great interest in virtually all countries of the world. We have linked up from studio 20 with capitals situated on three of the earth's continents. On the line are our correspondents: in Washington, Vladimir Dunayev; in Tokyo, Igor Vykhukholev; and in London, Eduard Sorokin.

Comrade Gorbachev's speech was addressed to the Soviet people and to the whole world, but there were words in it addressed directly to the President of the United States. This was the proposal to meet immediately and reach agreement on the banning of nuclear testing. What was Washington's reaction to this initiative?

[Dunayev] I would say that Larry Speakes, the White House press spokesman, reacted fairly quickly to Comrade Gorbachev's speech. But this was a negative reaction, something people here in Washington are already used to. He said that the White House finds nothing new in the proposal for a meeting. When correspondents asked him: What do you mean, nothing new has happened? -- there has been the accident in Chernobyl, the whole world is worried, an event has happened that has highlighted the nuclear threat. He did not react at all. That is, the White House position is, as before, a negative one, an obstructionist one.

[Kalyagin] And what in general is being said and written today in the United States about the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Grobachev?

[Dunayev] You know, local propaganda, the major newspapers and television networks have trapped themselves into a corner. Having told all these, so to speak, cock-and-bull stories on this, now it is very difficult for them to keep quiet about Comrade Gorbachev's speech. They cannot do this, and that section which speaks of slander, about unseemly behavior, and about attempts, so to speak, to gloat and to say spiteful things, has been obliged to quote it. One must say that now they are all heaping blame on each other, saying that this kind of thing happened at the UPI agency or at the AP agency; that they themselves would not yield to this; that some television station or channel had given out false photographs and so on, and others did not.

But the main thing that I would like to say is that one thing has now appeared clearly that is now being written about. It appears that the time it took for the lies and slander to collapse was very short, and U.S. propaganda and U.S. ruling circles need to think up, find, seek out, more and more new pretexts for cultivating emnity against our country. There has been a public opinion poll with two very simple questions being asked of Americans: Are you for or against serious talks on curbing the arms race and on disarmament? Two out of every three Americans said yes, we are for them. The second question was: Do you trust the Soviet Union as a partner in these talks? Two of every three Americans responded: Unfortunately not. This means that the propaganda, that has long been anti-Soviet and slanderous, is bringing dividends to the military-industrial complex, and is, to a certain degree, helping the U.S. Administration to hold in check this upsurge in the movement of Americans for peace. So they are exploiting this. I will repeat: The period it took for the lies to collapse was brief, so they have to think up more and more new things, that is, the aircraft, or spy mania, or something else. Chernobyl is one of the best examples of how this slander campaign is being developed.

[Kalyagin] Finally, on our moratorium. Formerly the United States responded negatively to our proposal to step nuclear testing, referring to difficulties with verification and to the fact that it lags behind the Soviet Union. For more than 7 months we have not held nuclear tests and have agreed to wait even until 6 August. It would seem that all, even the most far-fetched arguments, have been canceled out. For all that, is the United States ready to follow our example?

[Dunayev] You know, this has become clear to the present administration. It does not want to have limitation or cessation of nuclear tests or a moratorium, it does not want limitation of the arms race. And it could only come to this under pressure, under the strong pressure of circumstances from its allies in Western Europe and, first and foremost, from Americans themselves. Here, so to speak, lies the key. It will not come voluntarily to this. The Soviet initiatives have already brought tangible results; as yet not a positive response from the administration, but a different one -- the desire of congress and congressmen. This has now manifested itself: They have put forward a resolution that the administration should be refused appropriations of funds for holding nuclear tests. This is now being discussed in Congress, following precisely from recent events, from the recent calamity. This has served to somehow highlight this danger for U.S. Congressmen.

And there is one more think I would like to say: 100 municipalities and towns in the United States -- 100 -- have this year alone adopted a decision calling on the Reagan administration to stop nuclear testing fully, that is, to meet and follow the example of the Soviet Union. One hundred municipalities, including the biggest American cities, means that the movement is on its way, that Americans are beginning to understand where truth and falsehood lie and pressure is being put on the administration.

[Kalyagin] London could do quite a lot to stop the nuclear arms race. I recall simply that it was precisely between the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain that the agreement on the cessation of three types of nuclear testing was signed. And now Britain, given the political will, could help to stop nuclear explosions on earth forever. What has been the reaction in Great Britain to Comrade Gorbachev's speech?

[Sorokin] First of all, the reaction. All yesterday evening, the main topic of the news broadcasts on television and radio in Great Britain was Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech. Today, all the front pages in virtually all the British central papers were devoted to it.

First impression. They are giving a pretty detailed summary of what Mikhail Sergeyvich said about the accident at the Chernobyl AES and the consequences associated with it. And the second part, concering the approach of the Soviet Union to the most important contemporary problem, to stopping the arms race, to the elimination of nuclear weapons, it seems to me, has still not been properly reflected. No, they are talking about the extension by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratoruim on nuclear explosions, and about the renewal of the proposals to President Reagan to meet immediately in a European capital or Hiroshima. But this is just establishing the fact. As yet there have been no serious comments.

[Kalyagin] It would seem that London is waiting for a signal from Washington before expressing its attitude toward our proposals.

[Sorokin] Yes, so it would seem. But I must say that the interest of the British public just like our journalistic colleagues, is extraordinarily great. I am judging this, specifically, by a press conference which was held today at the Soviet Embassy in connection with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech.

[Kalyagin] Japan is the only country in the world that has experienced a nuclear attack -- carried out by the United States. Mankind has not forgotten that. In memorial to that tragedy we set our moratorium on nuclear testing from 6 August last year, that is, the anniversary of the atomic attack on Hiroshima. And now we have extended the moratorium to 6 August of this year. How have they reacted to our initiative in Japan?

[Vykhukholev] The content of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television is today at the center of attention of the whole country. True, reaction to it is not at all unanimous. The government has done all it can to avoid any comment or assessment. Moreover, the tone here has been set by Prime Minister Nakasone himself. Answering journalists' questions this morning, he said that it is more important to achieve progress at the Geneva disarmament talks. Comrade Gorbachev's speech was received quite differently by the opposition parties and the public. Today I was talking with (Manaya Kubota), Socialist Party deputy to the Upper House of the Diet. First, she stressed the immense importance of the fact that the Soviet Union had extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 6 August.

[Kalyagin] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev suggested Hiroshima as a possible place for holding a meeting with President Reagan. This has also paid tribute to the martyr city that underwent the atomic attack. And what are they saying about this in Hiroshima? Is the city prepared to facilitate the holding of the Soviet-American summit meeting?

[Vykhukholev] Today, the mayor of Hiroshima, Takeshi Araki, issued a special statement. It says that the people of Hiroshima have waited for many years to have a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in their city. This proposal, Takeshi Araki stressed, meets Hiroshima's aspirations.

An eyewitness to the atomic bombing, honorary professor of Hiroshima University Ichiro Muritaki said that the Soviet initiatives are evidence of the serious intentions of the USSR regarding the controlling of and education about nuclear weapons. Professor Muritaki is planning to start off a mass campaign calling on the United States to respond positively to the Soviet Union's proposal.

[Kalyagin] So the first world reaction to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech shows that the new Soviet peace initiative has been received with approval and hope. The hope is that thanks to this step, some progress will be made toward reducing the nuclear threat to our planet.

As for the leaders of the United States, they have the opportunity of demonstrating in deeds their concern for the health and lives of people. We will consider the hasty, negative response of the White House -- to which we have become accustomed -- not to be the last word of the U.S. Administration.

Washington, Tokyo, London. Thank you for taking part. Good-bye

FURTHER REPORTS ON AAPSO PROCEEDINGS IN MOSCOW

Message of Support to Gorbachev

LD151735 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- Representatives of 86 countries from all continents and of 34 international organizations taking part in the work of the 14th session of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) here have sent a message to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

It says that the issues on which he dwelt in his address on Soviet television concerned not only the events around the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. In his address he raised fundamental problems of ensuring the nuclear safety of the whole of mankind. Mikhail Gorbachev, the message says, reminded the world community of the great urgency and importance of the task of stopping nuclear tests, the arms race and fully liquidating weapons of mass annihilation.

The Soviet Government's decision to extend till August 6 the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests accords with the aspirations of the peoples of the world and has our highest appraisal and appreciation, the message says.

"We ardently support your call to President Reagan to hold a meeting without delay in one of the European countries or in Hiroshima in order to reach agreement on the prohibition of nuclear tests", it was stated by the participants in the AAPSO session. "Your proposals to deepen cooperation within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with the aim of creating an international regime of the safe development of nuclear power generation are timely and substantiated. At the same time we are calling on the U.S. Administration to positively respond with a sense of full responsibility to these new peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union."

"Together with the Soviet people we express our profound indignation at the immoral and cynical political campaign launched by the imperialist mass media and also by some high-ranking officials of the USA and its allies to mislead the public about the Chernobyl accident", says the message from the participants in the AAPSO session. "We express our sincere sympathy with the victims of the accident and their families and to all Soviet people".

ANC Member Hits 'Neoglobalism'

LD151455 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- In the face of the unending threat of imperialist interference, it is now necessary, as ever before, to strengthen international solidarity in order to establish a reliable front of the peoples opposing Washington's policy of "neoglobalism" said Joseph Nlanla, member of the Political Bureau of the Executive Committee of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. He addressed a press conference which was held within the framework of the session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), now under way in Moscow. From the experience of our struggle, we became convinced, said Joseph Nlanla, that international solidarity makes the racist regime to retreat.

The movement of protest in South Africa reached such proportions that the Botha government is no longer able to control the situation. The initiative is now in the hands of the people. The people no longer believe the Pretoria rulers' promises to reform apartheid, just as similar assurances of the U.S. Administration. People's organs of power, bound to come in place of the outdated state apparatus, are now being formed in many African suburbs and settlements of South Africa.

The year 1986 will witness an upsurge in anti-racist struggle which is gaining strength despite brutal repressions and terror, said the ANC representative. We announced June 16, the day of bloody repression against peace manifestations in Soweto, as the national holiday and intend to hold mass demonstrations of protest (?all over) South Africa.

Without political, economic and military support from Western powers, above all, the USA, Britain and the FRG, the Pretoria regime would not have been able to wage war against the African majority in the Republic of South Africa, to keep a strong occupation army in Namibia, to stage frequent acts of aggression and terror against neighboring states, said Joseph Nlanla. Therefore we call upon the international community to introduce efficient comprehensive sanctions against the regime of the Republic of South Africa.

Contrary to the will of the Namibian people and international public, South Africa's rulers formed a puppet government in occupied Namibia, said SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Representative Richard Kapulva. Its idea came from the Reagan administration which is thus trying to block up the process of granting independence to Namibia, to discredit SWAPO and hamper its struggle for freedom and independence.

Washington uses Namibia's territory as a base from which UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs are waging war in order to destabilise people's Angola. The United States practically participates in the occupation of Namibia, it sends there military instructors, weapons and equipment.

SWAPO categorically turns down a "linkage" between settlement in Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola, stressed the SWAPO chairman. We declare once again that the relevant U.N. decisions are the only internationally recognized foundation for ensuring Namibia's independence through political means.

Afghan Delegate Comments

LD151411 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS — The eighty years that have passed since the April Revolution have showed the advantages of a popular system of government graphically to the Afghan people, Abdolrahim Atef, chairman of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front of Democratic Afghanistan, said here.

He was speaking at a news conference today as the leader of the Afghan delegation to the 14th Session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) under way in Moscow.

Over the years of popular government, he said, Afghan peasants have been given land and water. An extensive program for eliminating illiteracy is being carried out and one and a half million people have already been taught to read and write.

Free medical services have been introduced in Afghanistan and its citizens have been granted the possibility to take part in democratic elections to the local government bodies.

Seeing for themselves the advantages of the new system, the Afghan people support the revolutionary government, Abdolrahim Atef said. The revolution's social base is broadening. It includes all sections of the working people. A National Fatherland Front has been formed, grouping 17 different public, political and religious organizations. All sections of society are represented on the revolutionary council.

The popular government's enemies, the head of the Afghan delegation said, were those seeking to keep their privileges -- the nucleus of counter-revolution backed by the United States in every way.

PAPER CRITICIZES AIMS OF 'RIMPAC-86' MANEUVERS

PM151555 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition

[Article by A. Mozgovoy: "Not a Ring But a Noose"]

[text] U.S. and allied naval maneuvers codenamed "Rimpac-86" ("Pacific Ocean Ring-86") are beginning in the extensive Pacific waters continguous to the Hawaiian islands. Such exercises have been arranged before, but these considerably surpass previous ones in terms of both scale and the numbers of forces involved. Japan represents the largest formation after the U.S. Navy. Its forces include 8 destroyers, 1 submarine, and 16 fighter planes and helicopters. For the first time a British squadron is taking part in the militarist games. With the involvement of a British fleet, Tokyo's ASAHI notes, the exercises "will go beyond the bounds of the Pacific ring and assume a global scale."

And what tasks will be accomplished during the maneuvers?

According to the scenario worked out by the Pentagon, the participants will conduct "battles" imitating an engagement with the Soviet Navy and the carrying out of strikes against the USSR's Far East regions. That is, offensive operations are regarded as paramount in importance. The provocative nature of such operations is obvious. What is more, Washington is increasingly actively drawing its allies into the noose of its adventurist policy.

The "Rimpac-86" exercises are another link in U.S. attempts to form the structure and mechanism of a so-called "Pacific Ocean Association" -- a closed regional group which the United States wants to turn into another military bloc in the long term. Its spearhead would be directed against not only socialist but also dveloping states.

A declaration on "international terrorism" was adopted under U.S. pressure at the meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries' leaders in Tokyo at the beginning of May. It follows from this declaration that Washington's allies basically concur with Uncle Sam's piratical actions against peoples not wishing to bow to American hectoring. The extensive involvment of British, Canadian, and Japanese naval units in the "Rimpac-86" maneuvers is intended by the organizers of these maneuvers to demonstrate "solidarity" with the White House's dangerous course.

A special role in the militarist "Pacific Ocean Association" being carved out by Washington goes to Japan. During the most recent Japanese-American consultations on "security issues," held in January in Hawaii, Pentagon representatives compelled their Far Eastern partners to consent to drawing up a plan for joint action in the event of the outbreak of an armed conflict in the region. The consequences of the American pressure were not slow to appear. As Koichi Kato, chief of the National Defense Agency, recently stressed, Tokyo is ready for military operations either independtly or in conjunction with Washington far beyond the bounds of Japan's territorial waters.

This kind of talk is causing profound alarm in the capitals of Pacific states. "It is a secret to no one that Japan has already established its economic diktat in countires in the region, Indonesian parliamentarian (Admin Iskandar) points out. Now the question is whether it intends to underpin this diktat by force of arms and implement the plans, never realized during World War II, to create a "greater East Asia" under the "aegis of Tokyo." The question is not an idle one. All the more so because there are influential circles in Japan that argue in favor of turning the country into a great military power.

Militarist provocations such as "Rimpac-86" only complicate the situation in the Asian and Pacific region, where the interests of many states intersect. Our country is decisively opposed to any actions which increase tension in the Pacific region. The recent Soviet Government statement contains a constructive program of measures to strengthen trust and mutual understanding among the peoples in this part of the world on basis of equal cooperation open to all.

WALTERS 'THREATENED' AID CUT TO GREECE, OTHERS AT UN

LD160707 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Washington May 16 TASS -- Speaking Thursday at a Senate subcommittee on appropriations, Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador at the United Nations Organization, has threatened to cut U.S. financial aid to those countries which did not support the Reagan administration during the voting at the U.N. Specifically, V. Walters mentioned Greece.

According to the reactionary Senator Robert Kasten, Egypt and the Philippines, which receive substantial aid from the U.S., pay it back with "ingratitude", because they support the U.S. stand at the United Nations only in 20 percent of cases.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM14C919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Yuriy Zhukov: "International Review"]

[Text] The past week was very rich in important political events, the development of which are being followed with increasing agitation by hundreds of millions of people throughout the world -- they increasingly clearly feel that an extremely crucial and serious point in the development of the international situation has now been reached.

Speaking last Tuesday in connection with the official friendly visit by the Angolan leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary M.S. Gorbachev said that mankind has now reached a point where its future and the fate of our planet are being decided -- this planet being the home in which we all live.

It is becoming extremely clear that urgent and effective efforts by literally all sensible people without exception are now needed to stop the ever accelerating arms race which is being whipped up by the American Administration, to put an end to the dangerous confrontation which is growing more intense through the fault of this administration, and to place a barrier in the way of brigandage, of which Libya was recently a victim. And now Washington is issuing threats addressed to Syria also.

Security Can Only Be Universal

During the Soviet-Angolan talks held this week in Moscow it was reaffirmed that there is now only one possible solution to the problem of mankind's survival, a problem that now concerns all people without exception: the formation of an all-embracing international security systems.

This idea was put forward by the Soviet side as early as at the Soviet-American Geneva summit meeting, was later developed at our party's 27th congress, and has found reflection in a whole series of very important USSR foreign policy initiatives that have met with vigorous support from the peoples.

On 9 May people celebrated the 41st anniversary of victory -- the defeat of Hitler's Germany, which gambled on gaining control of the whole world with the aid of military force. Pondering the lessons of World War II, people reach the conclusion again and again that a policy of military confrontation and total antagonism has no future. If this was proved in May 1945, it is even more indisputable in May 1986.

The very nature of contemporary weapons rules out the possibility of solving political problems by military means. Ensuring security is increasingly becoming a political task, and this task can only be accomplished by political means. But if this is so, if, as was recognized by both sides at the Soviet-American Geneva summit meeting, there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, one can ask: What is the point of the present convulsive attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to seek military superiority over the USSR and our Warsaw Pact allies?

Appealing to mankind's common sense, this week the USSR once again told the whole world: Only collective security can ensure the preservation of civilization on earth, and this security must cover all spheres -- military, political, economic, and humanitarian.

Basically it is a question, as was made clear in the Kremlin last Tuesday, of a qualitatively new approach to this problem. A difficult but realistic task is being set -- to eliminate the actual material possibility of a threat of war.

The program of action aimed at ensuring universal security, put forward with new force by the Soviet Union, takes into equal account the interests of all states -- socialist, capitalist, and those liberated from the colonial yoke. It envisages improvement in international relations, an end to the arms race, and the formation of a ramified system of mutually advantageous international cooperation, which would make it possible to rebuild interstate relations.

These programmatic precepts also determine the position of Soviet representatives at the talks in progress in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. Of special significance, in particular, is the latest round, begun last Thursday, of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space-based weapons -- the participants have at their disposal specific Soviet proposals on all the issues under discussion, which open up the way to reaching accords.

Facts show, however, that this prospect does not suit those who now shape the policies of the imperialist states. Consequently, the Soviet leadership warns: The struggle for a world without wars and weapons will be long and difficult. But it is worth it. After all, it is ultimately a question of the fate of all mankind!

It is precisely for this reason that our party and state, showing great restraint and not giving into any provocation, patiently and persistently continue their struggle to implement the comprehensive program for ensuring universal security, which was approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. And the further we go, the more allies we will have in this struggle, because the trend toward strengthening the potential of peace, reason, and goodwill in the contemporary world is firm and irreversible.

On What Did "The Seven" Agree?

While the question of ways of improving international relations was being discussed this week in Moscow, the leaders of the seven major capitalist states -- the United States, the FRG, Japan, Britain, France, Italy, and Canada -- who had gathered for their "summit meeting" in Tokyo, were outlining another, opposite course of action.

When, in 1975, the then French president, V. Giscard d'Estaing, invited the U.S. President and the leaders of the other capitalist powers to the first such meeting of Rambouillet, the holding of such conferences was regarded as a means of smoothing out acute aconomic and financial contradictions that were making themselves felt even then in the capitalist world. However, as time has gone on, the clearer it has become that attempts to somehow iron out the growing contradictions between these partners and to eliminate them or at least damp them down are not succeeding. The hopes of the U.S. allies that they would manage to defend their interests in the face of their senior partner have not been justified. And although their positions in the world economy have become stronger, while those of the United States have become weaker (in 1984 the U.S. share in the total industrial production of the capitalist powers had dropped in comparison to 1948 from 64.5 percent to 35.9, while the share of Western Europe and Japan had considerably increased). "Uncle Sam" has tried to command his partners without ceremony.

Every time "the seven" meet, the United States suppresses attempts by its allies to defend their own interests, intimidating them with the spectre of the "Soviet threat" and demanding observance of iron "Atlantic discipline" in the face of this imaginary danger. As the American weekly NEWSWEEK wrote last Monday, "since 1980, when Jimmy Carter placed Iran and Afghanistan on the agenda, the United States has used these summit meetings...as an attempt to mobilize its allies' support of its foreign policy."

This tendency has made itself particularly strongly felt since the present American Administration assumed power. This time also in Tokyo the leaders of the American Administration behaved so unceremoniously that it was openly discussed in the shocked West European press.

The main aim of the U.S. leaders in Tokyo was to force their allies to submissively adopt a strategy of "neoglobalism," in accordance with which the United States supposedly has the right to use armed force against states that do not please it, under the pretext of struggling against "international terrorism." Washington was literally maddened by the fact that the U.S. terrorist action against Libya did not meet with unanimous support from its NATO allies, and in the final analysis the United States suffered a moral and political defeat.

And then, having assigned a back seat to all the complex, painful economic and financial problems worrying its allies, the U.S. leadership set as its main aim the demand that a declaration be adopted justifying its actions and condemning the victim of the aggression -- Libya.

In its 6 May issue, the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES described as follows how the American side began twisting its allies' arms in Tokyo. "The American draft statement was drawn up on board the President's plane on the way to Tokyo. On Sunday evening the President handed the document to each of the six other leaders, asking them to 'read it overnight(!)'"

According to the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, objections were immediately raised to the proposed text: "The difficulty lay in whether to record Libya in the joint document as a country which supports terrorism." To cite LE MONDE, "no one wanted" this. But American pressure was very strong.

At first the American draft was supported by just one person -- M. Thatcher, the British Prime Minister. Her government follows such a pro-American line that D. Steel, the leader of the British Liberal Party, hurled the accusation in the House of Commons, to the applause of parliamentarians, that the government has turned "from being a British bulldog into the American Administration's poodle." But then, giving into pressure, all the participants in the Tokyo meeting reluctantly submitted to U.S. diktat.

As S. Donaldson, and ABC American television correspondent, reported from Tokyo, the allies' acceptance of the statement condemning the victim of American terror -- Libya -- and I quote, -- "literally made U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz jump for joy." Holding a press conference in Tokyo on Tuesday, President R. Reagan said with unconcealed satisfaction: "Everything we wanted to achieve at this summit meeting has been achieved." And he immediately addressed threats to Libya and other countries that do not please the United States, Syria in particular, promising them new repression.

In this connection the legitimate quesiton arises: Has it not come about that the United States has virtually secured its allies' indulgence? Consequently, can Washington contemplate more bomb attacks on Libya and, at the same time, on other countries displeasing to it? To all appearances, the Tokyo statement is most welcome to the American Administration because, as D. Martin, CBS television correspondent to the Pentagon immediately reported, it is already drawing up new "plans for an attack on Libyan targets" -- this time "with the aid of cruise missiles with nonnuclear warheads."

The Washington directors did not fail to use the meeting of "the seven" for the usual anti-Soviet attacks, speculating on the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Another tendentious resolution was passed on this.

Well, and what of the economic problems, for the sake of resolving which the mechanism of the annual meetings of "the big seven" was initially created? These problems are at present of a particularly burning nature, a fact which was recalled by UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar in his message to the participants in the Tokyo meeting. He demanded, in particular, that they urgently give aid to developing countries tied up in debt and robbed by neocolonialism.

Alas, "the seven" did not get as far as this subject. Their extensive but empty "economic declaration," hastily adopted near the end of the act, heralds no real steps aimed at settling the neglected economic and financial problems which, as the UN Secretary-General said, "can only engender disappointment and despair."

The Peoples Rebuff Criminal Plans

The responsibility of peace-loving forces is particularly increasing in the tense international situation. Awareness of this obvious fact compels all sensible people in the world who are concerned for their future to increasingly actively oppose the dangerous actions of aggressive forces.

In accordance with the 8 May appeal by the WPC, national peace movements have begun mass actions, within the framework of the Action Week Against War, for security and cooperation in Europe, and not only in Europe. According to yesterday's figures, these mass actions have been begun under the banner of rallying all anti-war forces to rebuff the criminal plans of those who are conceiving new aggressive actions and stepping up the arms race for this purpose.

Soviet peace supporters have already held mass demonstrations in Minsk, where as many as 100,000 people took part, in Yerevan and Tallinn, where up to 50,000 peace supporters were out on the streets, and in Vitebsk, where 50,000 citizens participated in the demonstration. Peace supporters in Vitebsk approved a letter at the meeting, which is addressed to the White House and says, in particular: We appeal to the U.S. Government to soberly weight the situation in the world, stop nuclear tests, take a constructive stand at the Geneva talks on reducing and then totally eliminating all types of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and prevent the militarization of space!" Incidentally, similar messages are now being adopted at many other demonstrations.

Our young people are taking an active part in the mass action week. Youth peace marches have been held in Barnaul, Stavropol, Zhdanov, Petrozavodsk, and other cities, in which tens of thousands of young men and women participated. In a number of oblasts special peace shifts have been carried out in production, the participants in which have transferred their earnings to the Peace Fund. In Pavlodar Oblast alone, a special shift was held by 600 collectives with the participation of up to 300,000 people.

This is the Soviet people's fervent response to the WPC's appeal for action.

Information is beginning to come in on the development of a new peace offensive by peace supporters from foreign countries. The facts confirm that the more insolent and dangerous the actions of aggressive forces become, the higher the wave of all-people opposition to these actions rises.

And there can be no doubt that if those who plan to further intensify the arms race and fan the flames of conflict persist in implementing their mad plans, a hot summer awaits them.

The peoples will not allow the aggressors to perpetrate crimes with impunity!

TASS CRITICIZES U.S. FACT SHEET ON THREE MILE ISLAND

LD151109 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 15 May 86

["Washington Suppressed Information About Accident at U.S. 'Three Mile Island' Nuclear Power Station" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- The White House has circulated the so-called "fact sheet" about how and whom the U.S. Administration notified about the accident at the U.S. "Three Mile Island" nuclear power station, which occurred on March 28, 1979.

The "fact sheet", which has nothing in common with real facts, is designed to delude the public opinion and create an impression that the U.S. authorities allegedly notified about the accident at once. In actual fact, however, it took them ten days to inform its own Congress about the tragedy, and months -- international competent agencies.

The information cited in the U.S. press confirm that this was precisely how matters stood.

The newspapers "BOSTON GLOBE", "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR" and others recall that during the accident at the "Three Mile Island" nuclear power station, the largest in the history of the U.S. atomic industry, the U.S. authorities deliberately deluded the Americans, covered up the true scales and causes of the accident

Indeed, the accident at "Three Mile Island" has become a symbol of the unseemly policy of the authorities and nuclear monopolies, aimed at concealing deliberately and price what it may the truth about accidents at United States' nuclear power stations, whose number runs into thousands. [sentence as received]

The warning was grim and unequivocal. On January 26, 1979, a prestigious public organisation, the Union of Concerned Scientists, released a report on the situation in the American atomic industry. According to it, 16 atomic power stations were to be closed immediately because failures in the power systems of each of them could lead at any moment to fire, which would cripple safety devices and cause catastrophic radiation emissions. One of the accident-prone plants was the Three Mile Island 16 kilometres outside Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The warning was ignored not only by the Metropolitan Edison Co., the owner of the plant, but also by the governmental Nuclear Regulatory Commission, responsible for control over the oepration of atomic power stations. Neither of the suspect atomic power stations was even properly checked, let alone closed down.

About 4 a.m. on March 28, the cooling system of the second reactor of the Three Mile Island failed. Hydrogen kept accumulating and could explode, so specialists had to release radioactive stem into the atmosphere. Meanwhile, the company kept silent about the accident at the station, saying nothing either to the municipal authorities or the population or even the personnel in the disaster zone. Radioactive emissions continued on that and sequent days and increased radiation levels were recorded in a 37-km zone.

Bt the corporation and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pretended that nothing wrong had happened. Commission Chairman Joseph Hendrie, addressing the House of Representatives, claimed that there would be no "substantial" effect on the health of the population in the area. This was the cause of "ordinary disinformation" — this conclusion was made by John Hoffmann, a professor of medicine from University of Califorina.

"Ordinary" by whose standards? Ernest Sternglass, a radiology professor from Universiry of Pittsburgh, who arrived to the stricken area March 29, said on the basis of the data collected by him that the radiation effect corresponded to that created by the explosion of an atomic bomb. The same day Nobel prize winning biologist George Wald pointed to the danger posted by the radiation level.

In several days' time it became known that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was lying. Speaking in Congress in April, that very same Joseph Hendrie admitted that at the moment of his "optimistic" statement the commission even had not had the instruments to measure radiation levels. They were installed only several days later.

However, the "ordinary" lies of Metropolitan Edison and the commission were not limited only to that. Later it turned out that in the early hours of the accident the company failed to notify the personnnel and the population that radioactive substances had escaped into the atmosphere. It also kept silent over the fact that almost 1.4 million liters of water contaminated with radiation had been secretly dumpted into the Susquehanna River March 29. A spokesman for Metropolitan Edison cynically said that he saw no reason why the company was obliged to inform the news media of every step taken by it.

Both the company and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission tries to cover up other "details" of the accident. The commission announced only March 31 that hydrogen had indeed exploded in the very first hour of the accident. Metropolitan Edison also tried in every way to conceal some of the causes of the accident, making emphasis on an error made by a member of the technical staff.

It became known only in April that in violation of safety regulations the company had stopped for maintenance three cooling liquid pumps at a time two weeks before the accident.

One more important detail surfaced at about the same time. The matter is that by managing to put the second reactor on line December 31, 1978, and not in 1979, the company received an additional 49 million dollars thanks to an earlier increase in tariffs on electricity.

The local authorities played an infamous role as far the evacuation of inhabitants of the neighbour districts was concerned. On March 30, Richard Thornburgh, the governor of Pennsylvania, recommended that children and pregnant women should leave the locality adjacent to the territory of the nuclear power plant, ordered the closing down of 23 schools in the area of the station and recommended thousands of inhabitants to stay indoors. Thus, he actually admitted the perils to the population. At the same time, he claimed that there was no need for "compulsory" evacuation. The underlying reasons of that trick were obvious. Behind it was the fact that the authorities were not prepared for evacuation of the population, accomodation of the evacuees and their employment. At the same time, they wished to "wash their hands" in the event of a dangerous exposure of the population. As a result, panic-striken inhabitants began leaving their homes.

According to the figures of the local civil defence, nearly 80 thousand people, more than 50 percent of the whole population, left the areas adjoining the nuclear power plant already within the first few days. Many of them have never returned to their home parts. In 1980 the population of Harrisburg considerably declined.

The stand of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission not only met with strong condemnation among the public, but also with criticism in Congress, which had been notified about the accident only ten days later.

Senator Edward Kennedy said that its conduct was fraught with serious consequences for the health of the population. Influential forces, acting behind the stage, were putting spokes into the wheels of the presidential commission investigating the accident. For a long time, the commission did not even have the right to summon witnesses to give testimony.

But when late in October the commission issued a report, one of its main recommendations was that the Nuclear Regulator Commission should be dissolved. This organ, the report said, issued licences to corporation to open nuclear power plants, while neglecting safety issues.

The White House totally disregarded that recommendation and there is no indication that its benevolent attitude to the nuclear monopolies has radically changed. Experienced observers agree that sooner or later a new serious accident will occur at reactors in the United States, "THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR" points out.

London May 15 TASS -- Both programms of the British television informed their viewers in detail about a press conference by the British Central Electricity Generating Board, informing about a serious accident at the "Hinkley Point" nuclear power station in Somerset County in November 1985. Reporting that close to eight tonnes of radioactive gases were emitted into the atmosphere as a result of this accident, the host of ITV [Independent Television] stressed that the real scope of the accident and the fact that the personnel of the station secretly underwent treatment for the effects of the exposure to radiation had been learnt only now, seven months after the accident.

STURUA SCORNS DOLE 'ANTI-SOVIETISM' ON CHERNOBYL

PM151029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Melo Sturua article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Robert Dole's Anti-Soviet Aria"]

[Text] On the eve of the 1976 elections President Ford made Senator Robert Dole from Kansas his running mate and the uninitiated were rather surprised. But the connoisseurs of political intrigues understood very well the significance of this decision. Ford needed Dole, the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote at the time, to "sling mud" at his rival Carter. Republican strategists were hoping that the "foul-mouthed Dole" would be able to "bring Carter out of his equilibrium and annoy him," provoking the rival to make mistakes. This strategy proved unjustified. The Ford-Dole team lost the election.

It is no accident that I am recalling this old story. Robert Dole, who is now the Senate majority leader, is still considered leader in the sphere of "slinging mud" at his political rivals. When it comes to the socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union, Dole's eloquence begins to resemble a mud Niagara.

The other day the Kansas senator unleashed his latest Niagara against us, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The anti-Soviet radioactivity of his speech was unusually high even for this grand master of political bad language. Dole expatiated on the Soviet Union's "irresponsibility and cynicism" and its allegedly "unprecedented disregard for the fears and apprehensions of millions of inhabitants of the planet," saying that "the Russians have the potential to cause tremendous, potentially lethal, problems for us all" and that they are "ignoring Chernobyl, but we cannot ignore it," and so forth, all in the same vein.

Frankly speaking, there is a great temptation here to fall into a rage. After all, according to Dole it appears that we all but deliberately provoked the accident at the Chernobyl AES, apparently in order to intimidate, if not actually destroy, all mankind. But despite the extreme irresponsibility and cynicism of such expatiations by the American senator, let us not lose our equilibrium, let us take a look at the sources of his "eloquence." Dole himself leads us to those sources, warning in highly significant terms that "the Russians cannot be blindly trusted." (Blind hatred is another matter.)

Imperialist circles seized on the accident at the Chernobyl AES as an "argument" against the attainment of realistic accords with the Soviet Union on curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear missle war. To this end, they distort not only the actual facts about Chernobyl, but also the lessons of Chernobyl, which have shown once again how fragile our planet is and how destructive is the might of the atom, especially if it is chained not to peaceful concrete, but to military armor. It is not we who cause "potentially lethal problems" for mankind, but the U.S. ruling circles, to which Robert Dole has the dubious honor of belonging. It is they who refuse to stop the nuclear tests, they who continue to create ever more powerful instruments of mass destruction, they who try to take atomic death into space, they, finally, who sow the seeds of distrust in order to reap the poisonous fruits of international tension. The latest example of this is the anti-Soviet song and dance around the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Into what muddy depths you have to plunge in order to accuse us of "ignoring Chernobyl"! We must admit that Robert Dole has succeeded. With the help of ignoring common sense, and, most important, the true needs and aspirations of mankind. But will he succeed in extricating himself from these depths? That is another matter. Malevolence once failed to bring him the position of vice president. Nor will it yield the expected dividends for him now. In trying to make us lose our equilibrium, he is losing his own. In trying to vent his spite on us, he is removing his own mask.

TASS NOTES REAGAN RECEIVES PRC'S YAO YILIN

LD152108 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan today had a meeting at the White House with Yao Yilin, deputy premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, who is paying a visit to the United States. According to a White House annoucement, the meeting was meant to demonstrate the importance attached by President Reagan to the development of American-Chinese relations. The questions discussed at the meeting included the results of the recent conference of the heads of state and government of the seven major capitalist powers in Tokyo.

'EXTREMELY PROVOCATIVE' U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD151722 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 15 May 86

Moscow May 15 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The U.S. military do not cease efforts aimed at heightening tension in the Asian-Pacific region. As is reported from Tokyo, Washington has notified Japan of a decision to hold exercises of a naval task force led by the battleship New Jersey near Soviet shores in summer this year.

Escorted by ten other ships, including a cruiser, the battleship armed with 32 Tomhawk cruise missiles and other up-to-date armament will set out from the port of Yokosuka, heading for one of the areas of the Sea of Japan, near the Soviet port of Vladivostok, where the exercises are to take place.

As has already been the case in the past, the U.S. Administration, not limiting itself to holding the exercises of its own naval force near the Soviet shores, intends to draw Japanese Armed Forces into them. The Japanese "ASAHI SHIMBUN" newspaper points out that the United States insists on the holding of exercises in the Sea of Japan jointly with the ships and aircraft of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", the exercises which are regarded as a kind of 'reconnaissance in force'. One has to point out that in Japan's National Defense Agency one can find figures who would not mind playing up to the U.S. bellicose circles in staging yet another military provocation against the USSR. They, for example, are expressing the view that the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" may "partially" take part in the exercises. ASAHI SHIMBUN admits that the exercises, in which the U.S. nuclear-tipped Tomahawk missles are to play the role of a 'knife' put against the throat of the Soviet Union, are of extremely provocative character with regard to it.

The newspaper points out, in particular, that the Tomahawk missles, having a range of 2,700 km, are quite capable of reaching areas deep in the interior of Siberia.

As it is seen, the U.S. military once again intend to put to test the strength of Soviet defences. It is not for the first year already that Washington stages its militarist shows near the Soviet Far East. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper pointed out in an editorial about an exercise codenamed "Fleetex" that the purpose of the exercise was to induce some reaction of Soviet submarines and aircraft 'so that it could be possible to evaluate the tactics and capabilities of the Russians in such situations'. Paul McCarthy, the commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, for his part, confirms the aggressiveness of U.S. intentions in the area. He has stated, for example, that the forces under his authority are preparing for the blockading of international straits in the Far East and for combat patrolling of the Sea of Japan should the situation become complicated.

But, as is shown by U.S.-South Korean and U.S.-Japanese exercises and finally by multilateral military exercises held in the area one after another under U.S. aegis, it is precisely, the United States that complicates the situation there. It is the USA that encroaches upon the interests of the Soviet Union by making attempts to feel its borders now from the sea now from the air. It is the United States that stages a simulated 'military clash near Soviet waters'. The pilot of one of Phantom F-4 fighter bombers based on the aircraft carrier Midway has said about the simulation that that was the greatest approximation to real war that one can imagine. He said it seemed for him for a long time that that was not a simulated battle but a real one. Incidentally, it was precisely during that exercise that aircraft of the Japanese Air Force, fully armed with Sidewinder missles, were made airborne for a 'demonstration of solidarity'.

In our nuclear age when the world is already sagging under the burden of 50,000 nuclear munitions made as of today, it is of particular importance to show mutual restraint and high responsiblity and to prevent actions which could set into motion the entire potential which is ruinous to everything living on earth. The exercises which the United States is arranging with a possible participation of Japanese ships and aircraft lead in a diametrically opposite direction.

U.S., FRG SIGN AGREEMENT ON 'SUBVERSIVE' VOA TRANSMITTERS

LD160857 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Washington May 16 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy.

According to the United States Information Agency (USIA) which controls the subversive Voice of America radio station, the U.S. and West Germany recently signed an agreement on modernizing the transmitters located on West German territory and building new facilities.

USIA's Director Charles Wick said that the agreement marked an important step in the modernization programme to cost a total of more than 1.3 billion dollars. The programme provides for a sharp increase in the hours and capacity of broadcasting beamed into the socialist world.

The USIA senior officials claimed that balance and objectiveness constituted the motto of the Voice of America. Such deliberations were rejected in recent days, however, when the VOA fulfilled the functions of one of the chief suppliers of disinformation on the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Symbolically, the agreement on expanding the radio station's broadcasting capacities was concluded at the peak of the outrageous anti-Soviet campaign.

RYZHKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO CANADIAN 'EXPO-86'

LD142001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent greetings to visitors to the Soviet pavilion at the world exhibition "Expo-86," in Vancouver, Canada. In the message it says that the Soviet Union has highly assessed the Canadian Government initiative to organize the exhibition and has participated in it willingly since our country, as Canada, has a particular stake because of the vastness of its territory in the development of transport and communications. The USSR exposition at the exhibition gives an impression of the great efforts being undertaken by us here to develop these industries.

HIROSHIMA CITIZENS HAIL GORBACHEV SUMMIT PROPOSAL

LD150718 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 15 TASS -- The public of Hiroshima has received with a feeling of deep satisfaction and optimism the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the extension by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till August 6, 1986 and his call to President Reagan to reach without delay an accord on banning nuclear explosions.

Gorbachev's proposal to hold a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting on the land of Hiroshima, a city which went through the horrors of the atomic bombing, shows the USSR's most serious attitude to the problems of nuclear armaments, said Ichiro Moritaki, who is one of the heads of the Council of the Atomic Bombing Victims. We intend to broaden the scope of the anti-nuclear movement in Japan and get the United States to respond to the Soviet initiatives, he said.

Mayor Praises Idea

LD150640 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 15 TASS -- Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki has spoken highly of proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement on Soviet television.

On the Soviet leader's proposal to President Reagan for getting together without delay in the capital of any European country or Hiroshima to agree on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, he said:

"We have long wanted a summit to be held in Hiroshima and the latest proposal is fully in line with the aspirations of Hiroshima, a city that has fallen victim to an atomic bombing. We hail this proposal."

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS JAPANESE POLITICAL FIGURES

LD151241 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 15 TASS -- A CPSU delegation, led by I.S. Kovalenko, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who are visiting in Japan, have met with E. Nagasue, deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Socialist Party. The sides exchanged opinions on international issues, including struggle against nuclear threat and elimination of nuclear weapons, and agreed to continue mutual contacts.

The delegation also met Eikichi Magara, secretary general of the General Council of Japan's Trade Unions. He spoke highly about the Soviet programme aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the end of the century and the Soviet decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, as well as other peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO MOSCOW

Greeted By Ligachev, Medvedev, Others

LD160742 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Moscow today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

At the airport he was met by Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Talks With Gorbachev

LD160825 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, started their conversation in the Kremlin today.

Ceausescu arrived in Moscow today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ZIMYANIN, SOROKIN ADDRESS IN OPOLE

PM150933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Opole Voivodship"]

[Text] Opole, 8 May -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, which is in Poland, visited Opole Voivodship on 7 May. The delegation was accompanied by R. Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm, other officials, and V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

During a meeting at the PZPR voivodship committee, party and economic leaders of this important region of the country briefed the delegation on problems in the voivodship's socioeconomic development and on the work done by the party organization in preparation for the 10th PZPR Congress. The importance of further progressive development in Soviet-Polish cooperation in all spheres was stressed.

The members of the Soviet delegation talked about the USSR working people's efforts to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. M.V. Zimyanin noted that cooperation with fraternal socialist countries and joint exploitatin of socialism's powerful potential are important elements in the realization of these decisions.

The Soviet envoys were greeted fervently by participants in a mass Soviet-Polish friendship meeting in the center of Opole. E. Mroz, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, who addressed the meeting, particularly stressed the significance of the realistic program outlined by the forum of Soviet Communists -- a program which fully reflects the ideals of socialism. The USSR's clear-cut, unambiguous peace initiatives, he said, open up before the planet's inhabitants the hope of preserving peace.

M.V. Zimyanin was warmly greeted by those gathered at the meeting when he rose to speak. He noted that the visist by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation is taking place at an important time. Under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU, all the Soviet people are working selflessly to implement the great program outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress for the USSR's further progress along the path toward communism.

The head of the Soviet delegation extended heartfelt wishes for success to the Polish people, the PZPR, and its Central Committee under the leadership of W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, in their preparation for and holding of the Polish Communist congress, which will set new tasks for fraternal Poland's further successful progress along the path of building socialism.

The meeting was also addressed by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

On the same day, the Soviet delegation toured a porcelain plant near Opole and met with its collective, the delegation also visited the progressive "Kietrz" state farm, which actively cooperates with related farms in Belgorod Oblast.

Wreaths were laid at the cemetery for Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the Polish people's freedom and at the memorial to heroes who fell fighting to liberate Opole Voivodship.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS END IN BELGRADE

LD151723 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1214 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TASS) -- The state of and prospects for bilateral links were discussed at the 24th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation, which ended today in Belgrade.

The sides highly appraised the successful development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY, whose volume during 1981-1985 amounted to $35 billion. They noted the positive results of cooperation in construction and modernization of industrial and other installations in both countries. Steps to arrange prodution cooperation and specialization in machine-building were approved.

Having noted the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav scientific and technical ties, the sides supported the need for jointly solving economic problems in such spheres as electronization [elektronizatsiya], the integrated automation of production, development of power engineering, the assimilation of new materials and technology, and biotechnology. A mutual interest was confirmed in further developing and strengthening comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES CYPRIOT PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD151603 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov today had a meeting with President of the House of Representative of the Republic of Cyprus Vasos Lissaridhis.

During the conversation, they emphasised the need for resolute actions of parliamentarians, peaceful public forces in the struggle for ending the arms race, above all that of nuclear arms, for the prevention of the militarisation of space, restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable basis, consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS POLYAKOV TALKS WITH SPAIN

PM141525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Spanish Consultations"]

[Text] Madrid, 7 May -- On 5-6 May Soviet-Spanish discussions were held in Madrid on issues relating to the situation in the Near East, including the question of a Near East settlement. V.P. Polyakov, USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium member, and J. Descaliar, director general of the Spanish Foreign Ministry Africa and Near East Department, represented their countries in the discussion.

V.P. Polyakov was received by M. Cajal, secretary general for Foreign Policy Issues at the Spanish Foreign ministry.

TASS CITES STERN ON FRG NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS

LD151853 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 15 TASS -- While fanning up an anti-Soviet hysteria in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant some media outlets and politicians in West Germany are trying to create the impression that in that country such things are "unthinkable" because of the supposedly "high degree of reliability" of local reactors. In its latest issue the influential "STERN" magazine refutes these contentions.

"Malfunctions in the operation of nuclear reactors in our country are routine and major breakdowns are not a rarity", the magazine writes. "There are no absolutely safe reactors in the FRG as well".

"STERN" journalists managed to get the register of the Cologne "Society of Reactor Safety" which lists all the accidents that have happened at nuclear power plants in West Germany. It follows from it that in 1984 alone 149 most diverse "incidents" were registered in the Federal Republic. The accidents at West German nuclear power plants in the preceding period are classified. Even members of the "Commission for monitoring Reactor Safety", the journalist write, "complain that they are not sufficiently informed".

The journalists succeeded in studying secret minutes of the above-mentioned commission. It is said in the minutes taken on February 19 this year that there is information about a fire that started in the system of filters of one of the West German nuclear power stations. But the Ministry of Internal Affairs concealed this incident and its consequences from members of the commission.

It follows from documents that a series of accidents and breakdowns occurred at West German nuclear power plants last year as well. "STERN" magazine lists the eight biggest of them. Thus, the "Obrigheim" station was shut down temporarily in March of last year because of faulty equipment. In January of the same year the "Dundermmingen" nuclear power plant had to be stopped soon after it was put into service. Various accidents and breakdowns at the nuclear power plants "Neckarwestheim-2", "Gronde", "Isar", "Biblis" and "Muelheim-kehrlich".

FRENCHMAN ARRESTED IN CHERNOBYL FILM FRAUD

LD151116 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Rome May 15 TASS -- Italian police have arrested here a certain Thomas Garinq, the maker of the phony videotape on the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident, shown by the United States' biggest television networks, the NBC and ABC, and by Italian state television.

After Italian T.V. viewers and then journalists easily recognized on the screen the smoke-clouded building of a Trieste factory, the state radio and television company RAI-TV had to admit the tape was fraudulent.

An inquiry was launched.

Garinq, a French national, confessed that he had filmed a smoky part of Trieste's industrial zone during a fire in one of he factories and a local hospital where the injured were being delivered.

He then offered the tape to the international television news company, Visnews, posing as a citizen from a socialist country, "just back from a tourist trip to Russia".

During his purported trip to Chernobyl area, he acquired the "unique sequences" from "a worker at the station".

The conman earned 20,000 dollars from the affair. A "special expert" arrived from the United States who, after watching the film, "certified its authenticity".

It is perfectly clear that such a deal has become possible in the atmosphere of an outrageous anti-Soviet campaign organized by the United States and other Western countries with a view to blackening the USSR and its foreign policy. What the provocateurs failed to foresee was that the film would be shown to the Trieste residents. The local television studio of the Friuli-Venezia-Giuilia region aired the film again under the title "Trieste, Not Chernobyl, in the Deception of the Century."

New York May 15 TASS -- The ABC and NBC networks had to admit that the tape which they presented as a film about the Chernobyl power plant was fraudulent. "It's one mistake we'll try not to make again," an ABC newscaster told the viewers.

GREEK COMMUNISTS CONDEMN 'ANTI-SOVIET' MEDIA CAMPAIGN

LD151617 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Athens May 15 TASS -- The anti-Soviet campaign launched by the mass media in the West in connection with the accident of the Chernobyl atomic power station has been condemned by the Communist Party of Greece [KKE].

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece held here adopted a statement which stresses that the main aim of that campaign is to play down the importance of the peaceful Soviet proposals that evoked warm response in the hearts of millions of people. The ideas of peaceful international cooperation, the only means to preserve life on earth, run contrary to the logic of hostility, of the "cold war" propagated by the U.S. imperialist circles. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece urged the Greek people to rebuff that campaign. It stressed that the accident at the Soviet atomic power station should be regarded by everyone as a lesson indicating the vital need for struggle for disarmament, for an end to nuclear testing, for withdrawal of nuclear arms from and dismantling of foreign bases on the Greek territory.

IZVESTIYA VOTES NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT

PM151537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Norwegian Government Statement"]

[Text] Oslo, 14 May -- Norwegian Prime Minister G. Harlem Brundtland has issued a government statement setting out her government's course in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. After a debate in the Storting (parliament) the cabinet said the document will form the basis of its activity in the years ahead.

A large part of the statement is an explanation of Norway's position on current international problems. It stresses the government's desire to develop international cooperation and "to devote great attention to maintaining good and correct relations with the Soviet Union." It also stresses the country's actively struggle for a relaxation of tension and against the nuclear arms race. The government advocates speedy resolution of the United Nations' political and financial problems and the strengthening of the community as an effective international cooperation organization. It reaffirms its positive attitude toward the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and linking its implementation with the adoption of measures in the nuclear disarmament sphere.

At the same time the statement stresses the government's intention to continue to base Norway's security policy on "cooperation and solidarity with NATO." In the sphere of domestic policy it proclaims as its main goals overcoming the crisis phenomena in the country's economy and correcting the foreign trade imbalance. The primary solution to these problems is the further tightening of "economic retrenchment" measures and carrying out an extensive range of economic reforms, including fundamental changes to financial and taxation policy, and considerable cuts in the level of private and public consumption. The need to solve the unemployment problem is pointed out.

FURTHER DETAILS ON KLIBI NEWS CONFERENCE

LD151908 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 May 86

[Report on 14 May press conference held by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow; Klibi's recorded responses to questions in quotation marks]

[Text] The working visit paid by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, to the USSR ended on 14 May. Klibi visited at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He spoke before his departure from Moscow at a press conference at the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry in the presence of Soviet and foreign journalists. In a brief speech he expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to Moscow, desciribing his talks with Soviet leaders Gromyko and Shevardnadze as constructive and of great significance to the development of events in the Middle East. The Arab League secretary general then answered questions from the press.

The first question was from a Radio Moscow correspondent on U.S. and Israeli open threats to strike new blows against some Arab countries, Syria and Libya in particular, under the pretext of their support for what is called international terrorism. Klibi answered:

"Regretably, we see the media in many Western countries as inclined to wage a campaign against what they call terrorism, as if the Arab region were the main source of it. We regret this action for many reasons. First, it is as if those media want to give the illusion that the Arab countires, particularly the Palestinian people, are the source of terrorism. This is wrong in our eyes and in the eyes of all objective observers, because the phenomenon of terrorism has been known in Europe for many years -- this is not the place to go into details regarding its causes and manifestations -- and because the Arab countries condemn terrorism, especially the type of terrorism that is aimed at undermining values, institutions, interests, and societies. The Arab countires condemned this a long time ago, in particular when the Casablanca summit was held last (?summer), that is, before the terrorist events of Vienna, Rome, and on the Italian ship.

"The second reason we regret this media campaign is because it is aimed at deception, it wants to confuse what it calls terrorism, which we all denounce, with the legitimate struggle of peoples for their freedom and dignity, among them without a doubt the Palestinian people. This is a legitimate right, as I have said, provided for in international charters, and no people can be deprived of it. When they condemn this terrorism these media appear to distinguish between the struggle of other peoples, and condone them -- and I do not want to go into detail here -- and the struggle of the Palestinian people, which they look upon as terrorism."

The second question was from a correspondent of the Soviet magazine NEW TIMES: What really obstructs the beginning of a search for a truly just solution to the Middle East problem? Klibi answered:

"The Middle East problem and the Palestine problem are ones of principles and international justice. It is our bad luck that the values and principles outlined in the international charters, which are supposed to be respected at least by the states that founded the United Nations, are being trampled upon in the Middle East because of Israel's behavior inside the occupied territories, because of its unjust arbitrary practices against the population of these territories, and because of the expansionist policy Israel pursues with regard to neighboring countries.

This is manifested in the occupation of the Golan, the invasion of Lebanon and Isarel's occupation of part of it until now, the repeated Israeli aggression against the Arab states, neighboring ones or otherwise, or even ones very far from Israel as was the case in Baghdad and the nuclear reactor there, and the recent fierce attack against Tunisian soil under the pretext that the Tunisians were sheltering a terrorist organization -- in other words, the PLO, which defends the rights of the Palestinian people. It is as if in this logic, which is unfortunately followed by a superpower and the superpowers, a logic which in the past was an example of the struggle for freedom -- we see that they also believe that the PLO has become a terrorist organization -- as if the French resistance, for instance, which used to defend French soil and the freedom of the Frenchmen during the war was terrorist. [sentence as heard]

"We face these strange discrepancies and we must devote all our efforts and energies to the levels of states and peoples. This AAPSO meeting is a good chance to enlist the popular and vital forces in all our peoples, in Africa, in Asia, and elsewhere, to resist this fierce campaign that is aimed at deception, at deceiving world public opinion and turning facts and matters upside down."

The correspondent of the Soviet magazine ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY raised the following question: How are the recent Soviet proposals for the withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. fleets from the Mediterranean being evaluated in the Arab world, espeically if we take into consideration the fact that the United States dealt a blow to the Libyan Jamahiriyah from the sea? Klibi answered:

"In principle one can only agree to this proposal, and how nice it would be if we could free the Mediterranean from all foreign interference, and all armed interference, and turn it into a lake of peace, a matter which many of our Arab leaders have called for on many occasions. I remember that President Bumadyan led those who called for the withdrawal of armed forces from the Mediterranean. We also wish that our region be kept free of nuclear arms and want the accident at Chernobyl, although it concerned a nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes, to make us think and contemplate the grave dangers awaiting all mankind as a result of the nuclear arms race.

"In relation to our region, our concern is growing because a state owns a nuclear weapon, especially because it is a state known for its whimsical [word indistinct] and the speed with which it resorts to aggressions against our skies. Therefore, we hope that all good efforts in the world will come together to resist nuclear weapons and their use. Regarding our region, our most precious hope is to see peace return to it through justice and through the departure of armed forces regardless of their type."

[Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 May in its Morning Edition on page 4 reports on the press conference and on Klibi's departure and adds: "He was seen off at the airport by L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials."]

IZVESTIYA'S LAPTEV MEETS SYRIA'S AL-AHMAR

LD151520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1153 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 May (TASS) -- 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (ASBP), met here with Ivan Laptev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA. During the friendly conversation, an exchange of views took place on the international situation, affairs in the region, and on Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

The ASBP assistant secretary emphasized the Syrian people's determination to confront the hostile campaign being unleashed against Syria by the United States and its "strategic partner" Israel. In spite of these external threats, he declared, Syria will continue to follow a creative and progressive course. A. Ahmar attached great value to the support and assistance given to the Syrian Arab Republic by the Soviet Union. Soviet-Syrian relations, he said, are founded and developed on the firm basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

PRAVDA SEES THREAT OF ISRAELI ATTACK ON SYRIA

PM151107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Glukhov: "Israel Threatens Syria"]

[Text] Beirut, 14 May -- The past 3 days have been a concentration of Israeli troops and their servants from the puppet army of southern Lebanon in position in the Al-Biqa' Valley, close to the Syrian border. Yesterday, according to reports coming from southern Lebanon, another column of 30 Israeli Merkava tanks entered Lebanese territory in the Marj 'Uyun region.

This heightened military activity is accompanied by a hostile propaganda campaign against Syria that has been launched in the West and in Israel. After making direct threats to Damascus, Tel Aviv is making it understood that it could use its bridgehead in Lebanon to attack the Syrians -- the conclusion reached by Beirut television. This would mean a strike against Syrian units in Lebanon as part of the inter-Arab peace force which, according to figures in the Beirut press, numbers approximately 25,000 men.

Still more adventurist plans are ensivaged. Many observers believe, the BBC reports, that important forces in Tel Aviv are in favor of attacking Syria from the air, "before it reaches military parity with Israel in the next few years." The international situation, in their opinion, is exceptionally favorable at present, because the United States has created a precedent by attacking Libya. This means that, screened by the fuss made over the American brigandage, the Israeli military is counting on justifying its own brigandage. As in Washington, the "hawks" in Tel Aviv are sharpening their claws.

ILICHEV RECEIVES AFRICAN ENVOYS IN MOSCOW

PM141347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] SSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev received on 12 May, at their request, a group of ambassadors from African states, headed by the doyen of the African countries' diplomatic corps in Moscow, F. Randriamononjy, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

During the talk, which took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, questions were touched on concerning the celebration of African Liberation Day on 25 May.

TASS REPORTS ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA DISCUSS NORMALIZING RELATIONS

LD101049 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Addis Ababa May 9 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, held talks with Abdurahman Jama Barre, Somali minister of foreign affairs, here on Thursday [8 May]. Mr Barre is heading a Somali delegation at the current talks in Addis Ababa on normalizing Ethiopian-Somali relations.

According to Abdurahman Jama Barre's statement circulated by the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY ENA, Somalia is full of determination to find a solution to the differences existing between the two countries in the interests of goodneighbourliness and mutual benefit of the Ethiopian and Somali peoples.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, for his part, pointed out that the peaceful talks in Addis Ababa give grounds for optimism and for hope for a peaceful settlement of the differences and make a considerable contribution to future efforts in favour of peace. The Ethiopian leader, ENA points out, assured the Somali minister that Ethiopia would do everything necessary for a successful implementation of the peace initiatives of the two countries.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Gorbachev Meets Hammer, Gale

LD151840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Announcer-read report; video shows Gorbachev advancing toward and shaking hands with Hammer and then Dr Gale, two interpreters present, cutting to show Gorbachev and Dobrynin sitting opposite Hammer and Gale at a table; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today received Armand Hammer, the eminent U.S. enterpreneur and public figure, and Dr Robert Gale in the Kremlin. Comrade Gorbachev expressed profound gratitude for the sympathy, understanding, and the swift, concrete assistance they have shown in connection with the misfortune that struck the Soviet people, the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station]. Their noble action reflects the feelings of many ordinary Americans and public figures who are now sending sincere and touching letters and telegrams to Moscow. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev showed many of them to his audience.

Soviet people see in Hammer and Gale's action, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, an example of how relations between two great peoples should be built given political widsom and will from the leaderships of both countries.

However, the behavior of official Washington during these difficult days is causing deep disappointment. It has been shameful speculation on misfortune and unpardonable attempts to use what has occurred in order to discredit the whole policy of the Soviet Union and to sow mistrust in its peace-loving initiatives. The people will give their own appraisal of the position of each in the light of this tragedy, and we hope that they will draw the correct conclusions. The first and foremost conclusion is that it is necessary to double, to increase ten-fold, efforts in the struggle against nuclear tests, for the liquidation of nuclear weapons, and to ensure reliable international cooperation in the peaceful use of the atom.

Comrade Gorbachev reported to his audience that the situation in the disaster area had now been brought under control and that people there are working in a selfless and heroic manner. The whole potential of Soviet science had been brought into play in order to effectively liquidate the consequences and to learn all the necessary lessons. The primary duty now is to help the people afflicted by the accident. The most valuable thing is man -- each life. The Soviet state's main concern is to do everything possible to protect and restore the health of people and to provide compensation for the harm that has befallen them.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev learned from Dr Gale how he is managing regarding the treatment of those affected. Gale spoke about what had already been done and what could still be done. He spoke highly of the work of his own colleagues and that of the Soviet doctors. He emphasized that everyone in the world should now understand that should a nuclear war break out, no medicine could help: It would simply be superfluous.

During the conversation, held at Hammer's initiative, the question of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was touched upon. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev reaffirmed his agreement in principle to a new meeting, repeating that two simple things are required for it to take place -- readiness that it could bring a tangible, practical result, whether it be on one or two issues of worldwide concern and the appropriate political atmosphere.

As far as the first matter is concerned, the meeting cannot take place according to an American scenario, which they would obviously like to get from us, just as it should not take place according to a Soviet scenario. We must seek a common platform designed to achieve a concrete result. As far as the atmosphere is concerned, it has deteriorated even more as a result of the malicious anti-Soviet campaign Washington has whipped up over the accident at Chernobyl.

At the conclusion of the warm and frank conversation, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev once again thanked Hammer and Dr Gale. Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, also took part in the conversation.

Gale, Hammer News Conference

LD152038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 May 86

[News conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow on 15 May at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center with Robert Gale, University of California professor and chairman of the Consultative Committee of the International Bone Marrow Transplant Register; Andrey Ivanovich Vorobyev, correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; and Armand Hammer, U.S businessman -- Gale and Ham speak in English with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Gale] I would first like to read you a brief prepared statement which, I hope, will provide answers to many of the questions that may arise over the recent events. As a result of the accident a considerable number of people -- at present there are 299 of them -- received substantial doses of radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear source. It was decided that they would need medical aid and they were taken to medical establishments in Moscow. A group of 35 received the highest doses of radiation, and I will be speaking about them.

An assessment on the condition of these 35 people is quite difficult to make. The chief factor is the damage done to the bone marrow. Measures are being taken to prevent infection. The effects of radiation on bone marrow tissue depend on the dose. With low doses they are small and reversible. With greater doses there can be serious damage to the bone marrow tissue. At a level of more than 8 to 9 (?gray), in other words 800-900 rads, the damage done to the bone marrow is probably irreversible.

In some cases the medical care of people accidentally receiving high doses of radiation is similar to that for cancer and organ transplant patients. They are treated with medicines and therapeutically. Intensive care is of great importance, particularly the transfusion of blood and such components as red blood corpuscles. The ability to take appropriate measures rapidly is also of great importance for achieving success.

A nuclear accident can lead to a comparitively large number of people being simultaneously exposed to radiation. Depending upon the magnitude of the accident, the number of people exposed to radiation may be too many for one major transplant center or a group of such centers to handle. Because of this and other factors, experts in this field have drawn up plans for reacting to nuclear accidents by rapidly mobilizing international resources. When I was advised of the Chernobyl accident, I sent an offer on behalf of the International Bone Marrow Transplant Register to our Soviet colleagues to provide help in assessing the injuries and caring for those affected. This offer was transmitted to the Soviet Government by Dr Armand Hammer. Within 48 hours, I received a positive reply and arrived in Moscow a short while afterward.

I would like to emphasize that the chief aim of this offer was to provide the optimum medical care and to apply various therapeutic measures including bone marrow transplant to treat those affected. The aim was to rapidly mobilize international resources to effect all these measures. The group of Soviet doctors, headed by Professor Vorobyev, Professor Guskova, and Dr Baranov, had by that time already made an extremely substantial assessment and had carried out substantial treatment on those 35 people who, as I said, received a high dose of radiation.

A careful review of the scope of the Chernobyl accident soon after my arrival led to the conclusion that additional scientific and medical experience and sophisticated medical equipment could be useful. Both public and private institutions in more than 15 countries responded immediately to our requests and provided inestimable aid to our efforts. I will be prepared to enumerate specifically the corresponding facts during the question period. As I said, the treatment and care of these patients are extremely complex. Using corresponding laboratory and clinical data bases, we and our Soviet colleagues attempted to identify those patients requiring only supportive care and those in whom we had predicted that the injury to the bone marrow tissue was irreversible.

This last group was defined as the group of people requiring a transplant. The care of these 35 people is not going badly, as far as that is possible. Nineteen bone marrow transplants have been performed. As to be expected, our efforts were not successful in certain cases. However, 28 of the 35 people are alive at this time. Although we know that some of them will inevitably die, we hope that a significant number of them will survive.

It will take many months to give a full evaluation of the condition of these patients, and it may take years to make a complete assessment of the medical consequences of the Chernobyl accident. It is quite clear that the most effective strategy is the prevention of such kinds of incidents.

An accident at a nuclear reactor is an international misfortune, not a national one. The scale of such accidents goes beyond the capabilities of national resources and experience of one nation. It is thus extremely important that the information obtained as a result of the Chernobyl accident be given wide exposure and that the international scientific community immediately take measures to improve our ability to react to such occurrences.

The most important lesson from Chernobyl is perhaps that science and medicine know no international bounds. I think that I speak for my fellow scientists and doctors when I say that we are preapred to take all necessary measures to help save human lives.

[announcer] The participants in the news conference then replied to written questions from journalists.

[Gala] Let me read you a question: How correct was the diagnosis made by Soviet specialists in connection with the radiation injuries?

I believe that our colleagues were exceedingly well prepared for such incidents, and so their preliminary assessments of the radiation doses and of therapeutic strategy was correct, insofar as this was possible in the given circumstances. As I have already indicated, this is an exceptionally difficult matter, attended by various difficulties. The data base is limited. But I believe that the best possible evaluation were made. I am certain that we will be able to assess the results of our forecasts in the next few months, and then we can make certain adjustments. However, considering the circumstances, the evaluations were exclusively correct.

[Vorobyev] Question: How many milliroentgens per hour is a fata does for man, and what dose is sufficient to cause cancers and other dangerous diseases subsequently, within an indeterminate space of time?

There are several points here. Considering milliroentgens per hour is pointless because acute radiation injury, to be fatal, needs to amount to a dose of 600 rads with these 600 rads being absorbed in a very short amount of time. During accidents at reactors, when the exposure period can be fractions of a second, a dose of over 600 rads can be fatal, given that the exposure is uniform.

However, uniform exposure to radiation practically does not occur in accidents. So there are no unequivocal answers here, answers which can be given using just one definition such as milliroentgens per hour or simply roentgens per hour. The point is that casualties are usually very near the source of the radiation in accidents. One side of the body can be so irradiated that injuries prove incompatible with life, while the other part of the body may have received injuries sufficient for the bone marrow to be restored, or, rather, sufficiently small for the restoration of the bone marrow. Thus, the experience of accidents demonstrates that frequently injuries that are not very serious in terms of total radiation do in fact prove tragic, or organs and extremities have to be amputated as a result of these injuries.

[Gale] A number of questions deal with the quality of the medical care of these patients. I will try to answer them by saying that we were impressed by the high level of medical attention and care provided by Soviet doctors.

[Vorobyev] Question: Certain Western countries have decided to limit and even ban the importation of agricultural produce from the USSR and other socialist countries. Is there any ground for the adoption of such decisions?

Overall, it seems to me that the answer must be obvious to everyone. The point is that produce with radioactive contamination is not the same as produce containing potassium cyanide. It is a very easy and elementary matter to verify. Those with the power to accept or decline such goods have at custom-houses -- and this applies equally to our custom-houses -- counters which measure the level of contamination of produce by radioactive isotopes.

There are no products in nature that are not contaminated by radioactive isotopes. We all emit radiation to a small degree, and our produce also emits a small amount of radiation. Certain norms exist. These radiation norms are international and an elementary check can differentiate between contaminated and noncontaminated produce. The accident at Chernobyl has of course not yet been understood properly. The question is not what administrative measures are to be taken to alter international trade. That is altogether trivial, before which the real needs of mankind in light of this accident pale.

I would like to pursue the line and spirit being introduced into the news conference by Dr Gale. The accident demonstrated the need for cooperation; cooperation, unquestionably, in scientific spheres, but also unquestionably in all other spheres. It is very important for us to think about the consequences of this accident. In answering this question, one must even be, and I am trying to be, extremely restrained in describing the actions to restrict trade.

[Gale] Here is a question from Swiss radio. Could you tell us about the rumors on the delivery, the transporting of medical supplies from Switzerland to the Soviet Union?

A number of exceedingly important medical supplies used in transplants were kindly provided by certain Swiss institutions. They supplied us with two drugs. One of them is (?cyclosporin) which is used to prevent complications in bone marrow.

The other, -- supplied to us by a Bern institute -- is anti-lymphocyte serum, used for injecting into the organism. I believe that these organizations responded very quickly to our request.

Here is another question: The radiation has frightened people who live thousands of miles from this source. What would be the consequences of radiation spread by a nuclear war?

Here is what I can say in response. One conclusion drawn from the events of the past few weeks is that they have demonstrated our limited capacity to react to nuclear disasters. If we run out of time in helping 300 victims, it is obvious that in pratical terms the response or reaction in the event of nuclear war or a nuclear blast will be poor and inadequate. If anyone believes that rapid assistance can be given in the event of nuclear war, they should realize that this is something they should not count on. It is very sad for me to have to say this.

[Vorabyev] Finnish radio asks if we can give some figures as to who, or which representatives from what professional groups -- firemen, and so on -- are among the seriously ill casualties?

The group of firemen is, in fact, one of the groups that suffered the greatest casualties. I would just like to say that they knew what sort of fire they were putting out. This must be understood. They knew perfectly well what was burning and where, and they knew what they risked was not flames but radiation. They fought the fire, they put it out. In doing so they were to some extent saving our lives, yours and mine. The main group is the group of operators -- that is, the persons who were on duty on the site.

Can there be sickness in other countries?

The chances of the occurrence of acute radiation sickness as a result of the accident at Chernobyl among people who were outside evacuated zone -- the 30-km zone -- can be ruled out. This is not realistic. No case of acute radiation sickness -- I stress, acute radiation sickness -- can occur abroad.

[Announcer] Next to speak was Dr Armand Hammer.

[Hammer] I have just been given a question from a correspondent of ADN, GDR. The question is this. What was your motivation in deciding to organize such help, and what concretely did it consist of?

I must tell you that the first reason was purely humanitarian. I recall very well how 65 years ago when I came to the Soviet Union -- I was 23 years old at that time -- I was a doctor, and at that time I met with your leader Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who said: We need businessmen who can help us restore trade between our two countries, since they complement each other. Now I thought that this is an occasion where I could give other help, to wit medical help, to the suffering or afflicted as a result of this horrific incident at Chernobyl. When Dr Gale phoned me, I did not hesitate. I said that I would immediately send a telegram to Mr Gorbachev, and I did so. The answer was immediate: Yes, we will take Dr Gale.

I have just come back from the hospital and I must tell you what made a great impression on me. My first impression was that the Soviet hospital is a marvellously well equipped hospital, despite what other people may think. Professor Vorobyev and his colleagues Professor Bryuskov and Dr Baranov are all experienced and knowledgable doctors. I am also speaking as a doctor, as a medical man, because despite the fact that I am the chairman of a major oil company, I am also a doctor, and my interest is still alive.

President Reagan appointed me chairman of a group of consultants on questions of cancer in order to lead scientific developments on the problem of cancer. So I am speaking not only as a businessman, but also as a doctor, and what I saw at the hospital struck me. The care that was given to the patients -- I met several of them and chatted to them -- was of a high quality. I encouraged them since I feel that thanks to the efforts of Professor Gale and his assistants, Professor Vorobyev and his colleagues, many of those who may already have died will be saved.

I would like to say one more thing. When I organized the transport of medical equipment and medicines, I offered financial means for this, but the Soviet Embassy stated that they would pay themselves. However, I said that it would be free of charge, that it would be my personal gift to the people of the Soviet Union. [applause]

I want to add a few more words. I suppose you know about my art collection. It opens today at the State Museum. After that it travels to Odessa and then is due to go to Kiev. Many thought that I would take Kiev off the schedule, because of the tense atmosphere there now. I am glad, after discussing matters with Mr Gale, that my collection will be going to Kiev, and the people of Kiev will be able to see and enjoy these works of art. [applause]

[Walker] Martin Walker, THE GUARDIAN, London. A question from the correspondent of the London paper THE GUARDIAN. Can you tell us, Dr Gale, whether any of the 299 patients were purely inhabitants of the village of Pripyat or the town of Chernobyl, which is 10 miles from the reactor. How many of those inside the evacuation zone of 30 km radius have you seen, and how many of them may have received serious damage as a result of the radiation?

[Gale] I cannot respond to these questions, because I have not been in Chernobyl, and I do not have access to those facts. Perhaps Professor Vorobyev can comment on this.

[Vorobyev] Among the afflicted who were ill, I stress ill, those who received a dose of over 100 rads, there are no inhabitants of Chernobyl, unless they were at the station at that time or in very close proximity to it.

The inhabitants of the town of Pripyat were analyzed most thoroughly. In other words, their clothing, or rather the radiation from their clothing and the radiation from their thyroid glands was measured. Among the inhabitants of Pripyat who were not in direct proximity to the source at the moment of the accident, there are no cases of illness.

[Correspondent] A question from THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. Where does the bone marrow tissue come from? Who were the donors who gave the bone marrow, relatives or someone else? In this connection, was a large amount of blood required for transfusion?

[Gale] In some instances, as the result of joint efforts, we identified brothers or sisters who had the same type of tissue and were excellent candidates, and in some instances parents who were genetically at least 50 percent matched with any recipient. Another thing that we did not use, but I think is important for the future, is to identify persons throughout the world who are unrelated but who may act as donors for persons who have no parents, brothers, or sisters.

We used data from computer banks throughout the world and found potential donors who stated their readiness to participate and give bone marrow. For a number of reasons, in view of the fact that we found other, more suitable donors, we did not make use of the services of the other donors, but the possibility, so to speak, of reacting on the basis of such a data bank of persons would be something very important.

It must be done on the basis of international cooperation because one nation alone cannot hold a bank costing perhaps $100,000. To help each other in times of crisis there must be international cooperation.

[Vorobyev] One should not be too optimistic about the consequences of this accident. It was a dangerous one, dangerous in its statistical consequences. Today we can say without doubt that it is safe to be in Kiev. As far as the area in close proximity to the accident is concerned, it needs very serious study. There needs to be an extremely careful analysis of all the events, the isotope content of the soil, and so forth. But all these issues are monitorable.

[Gale] I would like to clarify one point regarding a question from a BBC representaive about the speed of the response. It should be absolutely clear that our Soviet colleagues were not just sitting here idly waiting for us to arrive. They were already putting into effect plans for treatment and were already carrying out bone marrow transplants before we arrived. I cannot thank enough my collegues, Dr. Mterasaki, Dr Champlin, and R Reisner for their readiness to come here literally immediately and set up functional laboratories with their Soviet colleagues which turned out to be extremely successful in treating the affected patients. Thank you. [applause]

Danger in Other Areas Viewed

LD160202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] It is with gratitude that the Soviet people received the sympathy of international organizations, scientists, specialists, and ordinary citizens from other countries toward our unfortunate accident at the Chernobyl AES. Foreign physicians worked together with Soviet doctors on the main frontline to eliminate the aftereffects of this misfortune. One of them, Robert Gale, a professor at the University of California, addressed a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow on 15 May. Vorobyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, took part in a conversation with journalists at Gale's invitation. Famous U.S. businessman and public figure Dr Armand Hammer, who is in Moscow, attended the meeting.

The news conference was marred with questions in the spirit of those inventions which some Western mass information media have been feeding their readers and listeners in these troubled times. DPA correspondent Natte, from the FRG, asked for a comment on an unusual telephone call from Gomel: An inhabitant of that city had allegedly said over the telephone that she and her 5-year-old child have gone totally bald and that she connected this with the Chernobyl accident.

Vorobyev replied: We are seriously following the situation around the Chernobyl AES. Gomel is no exception: No radiation harmful to health has been registered there. I can say firmly that if someone has gone bald from radiation, he is in such a difficult situation that hair is the last thing on his mind, Vorobyev added.

Journalists were interested in whether the world cycling contest in Kiev is dangerous for its participants. Gale replied: As I understand it, bicycle races are good for one's health; cycling strengthens the body.

Vorobyev added: As a professional therapist, I do not quite agree with my colleague. I do not like competitions, but here I am being subjective. If one speaks seriously and is objective and accurate; then, let me repeat: The entire radiation situation around Chernobyl and on the USSR borders is being reported daily to the IAEA.

I hope that everybody well understands that it is impossible to hide the real state of affairs. If the doses of ionizing radiation were dangerous, then of course we would not be behaving so calmly. Let me reiterate: Everything that we know, we report. It is easy for outside observers to check everything that we report, even beyond our borders, Vorobyev said.

Health Minister Comments

LD152030 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 15 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Korzhev and Vladislav Shishlo report:

Speaking at a press conference in the Palace of Nations today, USSR Deputy Health Minister Yuriy Isakov called the attention of correspondents of Mikhail Gorbachev's TV address and the proposals in it, aimed at the ensurance of the safe development of peaceful nuclear activity. He noted that the convocation of an international conference in Vienna under IAEA auspices and drawing into that work the World Health Organisation and a number of other specialised United Nations institutions would be of much importance for the deepening of international cooperation to prevent dangerous situations such as the accident at the atomic power station in Chernobyl.

Professor Isakov, who heads the Soviet delegation at the session of the annual assembly of the World Health Organisation under way here, emphasised that the accident in Chernobyl was the first one in the USSR for 30 years, while some 150 accidents occurred in other countries in the recent years.

Two days after the accident in Chernobyl, as soon as reliable information was obtained, it was immediately referred to the governments of other countries and to international organisations, he said. The entire information about the accident, including the methods and results of the treatment of the injured, will be provided for broad circles of medics.

Yuriy Isakov positively assessed the WHO activity in implementing the global strategy for health for everyone by the year 2000. He said disarmament would be a great contribution toward achieving this goal for considerable sums needed for the social and economic progress would thus be saved. This is the aim of the Soviet Union's initiatives envisaging the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction everywhere before the end of this millenium.

Envoy To FRG Views Incident

DW150820 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1945 GMT 14 May 86

[Interview with Soviet ambassador in Bonn Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, by correspondent Reinhard Appel in the Soviet Embassy in Bonn on 14 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Appel] Do you think it appropriate to reproach the FRG, even when there continues to be a state of unrest and people do not know what damage has been caused in the FRG as a result of the accident in the USSR?

[Kvitsinskiy] I do not wish to deal with people's feelings thoughtlessly, but I think that particularly the local authorities overdid the issue with measuring and so forth.

There was a statement by the FRG interior minister on the 2d day of the catastrophe -- or the accident -- in Chernobyl. He said that Germans are not jeopardized. What was really jeopardized was the area around Chernobyl. Special measures have been taken there and the danger is being combatted. The situation is complicated because it is the first time that people have had to deal with such an accident. The situation is complicated from the technical viewpoint. Difficult work has to be done there using technical means that are not always appropriate for such activities -- although those technical means come from the West. Now, the West should not pretend, as if it would be prepared for such an accident and as if it has all the means to combat such a thing. That is not the case. Nobody is invulnerable to such an accident. We all must learn our lessons from it. Once again we must learn that a thing like Chernobyl is quite a small matter compared with the danger that nuclear weapons might be used one day, calculatedly and purposely.

[Appel] What would you have expected the FRG Government to do if such an accident had happened in the FRG, and if the wind had blown from the west to east?

[Kvistinskiy] First, I expect it would not happen and God may be with you if nothing occurs in your country. Second, I expect that before that happens there will be an agreement on how countries must act in such accidents.

IAEA's Blix on Gorbachev Speech

LD151435 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 15 May 86

[Moscow TASS in English at 1422 GMT on 15 May 1986, without elaborating, instructs subscribers to kill the following item]

[Text] Vienna May 15 TASS -- The address of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television will contribute to the intensification and expansion of international measures to ensure safety in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, TASS has been told by Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Core Reportedly Not Neutralized

LD151526 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] It has been learned from reliable sources in Paris that the Russians reportedly have not yet neutralized the core of the damaged reactor of the Urainian power station in Chernobyl. It has been made clear by the same sources that the large public works company Spie-Batignolles was contacted a few years ago by Moscow to negotiate the purchase of sophisticated equipment enabling the injection of concrete. This type of equipment, costing some Fr45 million, exists only in France and in the United States. It enables the carrying out of high-precision work and is usually used for drilling oil. This being said, the Russians have not disclosed their intended use for this equipment. Also, they do not want the presence of French experts in the USSR either, experts who may familiarize Soviet technicians with this equipment as is customary.

Special Mining Equipment Used

LD151618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Donetsk Mining Rescue Apparatus Works has sent special equipment to the Chernobyl AES. Kramatorsk machine builders are fulfilling a super-urgent order, manufacturing a powerful excavating unit. Donetsk mine tunneling workers are taking part in the elimination of the accident.

Workers Interviewed

LD152240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Special correspondent Krutov report from the Chernobyl AES region; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The working day in Chernobyl begins with sprinkler vehicles going out on to the streets. All day long they weave through the streets washing away the dust. After all, this is one of the main dangers. Workers and specialists gather alongside buses in order to travel to a medical point, to get into armored transport vehicles and then on to the area of the station.

Each has his own work section. Route construction workers are laying pipelines for the pumping of concrete slurry to the fourth unit of the station. [video opens with shot of a lake, turning then towards a sprinkler vehicle in operation. Then shots of workers wearing face masks, some wearing them casually pushed up onto their heads, two workers on top of an armored personnel vehicle without face masks, a group of workers wearing what look like balaclava head gear and work-jumpsuits. Krutov then addresses Yu.P. Kudryashov, identified from screen caption as a central directorate director]

[Krutov] So these are all your boys, is that right?

[Kudryashov] Yes, but a new shift has arrived. We have taken off those boys who have fulfilled the first section. [video now shows the interview interrupted as an armored transporter moves up behind the group of men to whom Koutov is talking]

[Krutov] Military equipment, civilian equipment on all sides!

[Kudryashov] That was the new shift arriving. [Word indistinct] work. And we shall return. There is more work.

[Krutov] But they have not been there yet.

[Kudryashov] These boys have not been there yet.

[Video shows Krutov then turning to a worker identified from screen caption as N.G. Bulak, a diesel engine operator]

[Bulak] Well, our general mood is a military one. We want to get everything done as quickly as possible, to ensure that everything is in order. We would go even now to replace the boys. Our boys are there (?whom we shall replace). Well, what can one say? We feel all right.

[Kudryashov] Today we started on the second section and tomorrow we will finish the second pipeline.

[Krutov] What will be the result?

[Kudryashov] Well, they will pump [word indistinct] a slurry in the pipe below the reactor of the fourth unit.

[Krutov] Is this difficult work?

[Kudryashov] The work is standard for us, only the situation is unusual. [Video moves from shots of Kudryashov to an armored personnel-type vehicle speeding along a street which is almost deserted]

[Krutov] One shift leaves for the station and the other returns. [Video shows Krutov again talking to another group of workers]

[Krutov] Comrades, where have you arrived from?

[Unidentified worker] We have just come back from the atomic power station.

[Krutov] Just now?

[Unidentified worker] Yes.

[Krutov] And what were you doing there? What is the situation there like?

[Unidentified worker] It is okay.

[N.S. Belokurov, foreman -- identified from screen caption] The most important thing is the mood, which is excellent in everybody's case. People are working;the equipment is functioning; everything is in order; there are no matters of concern and we have already carried but the task we were given. (?Because it was done) naturally, quickly and urgently. We did not arrive here only with the drivers. Along with us are drivers, drilling equipment, equipment that is working in the zone. The radiation level is getting lower all the time.

[Krutov] How long is your working day boys?

[Belokurov] The working day lasts for as long as we need, but people are working a maximum of 6 hours. A maximum of 6 hours.

[Krutov] And what about protecting people's health?

[Belokurov] This is now up to the mark. Radiation monitors are always checking people and equipment [Video shows open-like instrument being removed from the breast pocket of one of the workers; this appears to be some device for registering radiation doses. Belokurov takes out a plastic-looking sachet from his jacket front]

[Belokurov] Everyone has an accumulator-Geiger counter here. Everyone has a breathing mask for protection. Everyone looks after their personal safety themselves in the first instance. And of course there are leaders who have been appointed to guide people. They also take this into account. And they provide help for people everywhere on all matters, including about personal safety.

[Krutov] Yes, what have you got. Let me see. [Video shows Krutov taking the pen-like instrument which Belokurov had been showing him and holding it up, looking through it like a small telescope]

[Krutov] (?It has got you down as two!)

[Belokurov] It does not [Video shows Belokurov smiling at this comment of Krutov's; the two units Krutov mentions are not further specified]

Journalist Reports on Kiev

AU090747 Paris AFP in English 0742 GMT 9 May 86

[Pierre Lesourd report]

[Text] Kiev, Soviet Union, May 9 (AFP) -- The sun is shining and flowers are blooming in this Ukrainian capital, yet the main north-west highway to the accident-hit Chernobyl nuclear plant is still closed to traffic.

Fishermen, knee-deep in the river Dnieper, relax as they wait for a catch, apparently without a care in the world -- despite the fact that they are standing downstream from the stricken plant.

The windows of most buildings remain closed, however, following recommendations from local officials.

Seven Western journalists, including this correspondent, were given a coach tour Thursday evening of the Soviet Union's third largest city, which has been banned to them since the Chernobyl disaster.

There was little traffic, but the city is well decorated with flags and posters celebrating the 41st anniversary of the end of World War II.

On the way from the airport, 40 kms (24 miles) from the city centre, journalists saw a solitary Army helicopter buzzing over farms where cows were grazing and people working normally.

Nina, our interpreter and guide, said: "Now it is calmer, there is not so much anxiety."

Television has warned the local populace to "beware of drinking fresh milk, don't eat lettuce, wash your hair every day as well as the soles of your shoes, and sweep away the dust in your homes."

But even before this advice was given repeatedly, many factories and office workers had been warned about radiation dangers by their doctors who told them "only go outside if it is absolutely necessary."

Many of Kiev's inhabitants have already left the city, and parents have sent off young children, not yet at school, to relatives who live elsewhere.

In the city itself, police using geiger counters carry out regular checks of cars and passers-by.

People became seriously concerned a few days ago when the wind changed direction, threatening Kiev with poisonous clouds. Nina told us that "everybody became a doctor" as rumours spread.

The news of the accident at Chernobyl "was known by most people in Kiev before the official announcement, but many people refused to believe it," she said.

The Soviet authorities gave out little information during the week following the accident, but recently they have authorized press conferences, while newspapers have been publishing many reports about it.

This Kiev visit was the first time that the Soviet Union had sent a group of Western journalists to a disaster area.

Kiev Actors in FRG

LD101723 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1234 GMT 10 May 86

[Report by TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy]

[Text] Ludwigshafen, 10 May (TASS) -- The spectators of the "Pfalzbau" town theater greeted the performance of the artists of one of Kiev's largest theaters, the opera and ballet theater, with thunderous ovations. The applause did not cease for many minutes -- a reward for the mastership of the artists of the famous Soviet collectives.

The journey of the Kiev artists to Ludwigshafen was not easy. They were subjected to a humiliating examination and a "verification as to the level of radioactivity," at the boder checkpoint of Herleshausen despite the delegation leaders' declarations that "all its members as well as the properties following separately had passed an appropriate verification before leaving Kiev." After being convinced that they would not succeed in "recording a raised level of radiation," the authorities permitted the theater troupe to continued their journey to Ludwigshafen. However, another provocative "verification" was incited in the town's hotel, accompanied by threats to refuse them accommodation. As a result of the "radioactive decontamination" tests a considerable part of the troup's scenery was obtained seriously damaged.

Unleashing a campaign of this kind was promoted by the FRG official authorities' stand who wittingly gave distorted information on the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The extremely right-wing forces in the FRG, gambling on this misfortune, were trying to make use of it for extirpating the shoots of detente appearing in Europe. The enhancement of the anti-Soviet hysteria is these circles' reaction to the new Soviet peace initiatives being viewed by the majority of the West European population as a hope for a peaceful future for mankind. The right-wingers decided to distract these moods.

The official authorities' practical course does not correspond with their discussions of the intention of developing relations with the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union. This stand does not find understanding on the part of the broad strata of the FRG population and calls on Bonn to change its mind are gathering momentum.

Evidence of opposition to the atmosphere of hsteria created in the FRG is the public's enthusiastic reaction as well as its enormous interest for a continuation of the performances of the Kiev artists in Ludwigshafen and Wiesbaden. It is possible that certain people would not like these tours to take place at all. But, thanks to the self-mastery of the Soviet artists and the leaders of the delegation, the planned provocation fell through.

Helicopter Men Praised

PM150849 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 p 4

[Our correspondent V. Panov report: "In the Sky Over Chernobyl"]

[Text] The struggle against the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES was waged from the air, too. The helicopter men fulfilled their task.

That evening, when he came on duty with his unity, Senior Lieutenant Gennadiy Makarenko, airman-operator, Komsomol member, and unit Komsomol group organizer, did not suspect that he would not be able to go home at the appointed time and according to the usual procedure.

Late that night, the alarm signal rang, and an hour later Gennadiy was sitting at his post in the helicopter. The parting words rang in his ears: "This is not an exercise."

Yes, there was plenty of work. He had to plot the course and take into account the wind direction and orient himself rapidly in an unfamiliar locality. The lead lining to protect against radiation gave an unusually cold feeling. During the first landing they took the first samples of soil. It had been established that the level of radiation was up, but there were not grounds for panic. If all precautionary measures are taken, it is entirely possible to work for a certain time in the contaminated zone. It was necesssary to clearly define that zone. Below, on the roads, buses taking the population out stretched out in a continuous ribbon, and the helicopter men, having equipped their machine with extra tanks, made several takeoffs and landings in the course of the day: They hovered over the marshes, where flight engineer Captain K.A. Sharatov, dangling from the winch cable, had to take the analysis. They landed on strips where you would not think there was enough room for a chicken to perch. The Polesye is none too generous with its landing strips. They worked harmoniously, efficiently, and smoothly.

The limit and degree of radiation contamination was rapidly mapped out. As a result precisely those measures dictated by the situation were adopted on the spot. "Scouts!" The airmen speak of them with respect and justified pride. They always go ahead and are first to find out the truth.

The scouts were followed by the main air assault wave. Capt N.V. Savchuk, the flight engineer of a powerful helicopter, is 36. Nikolay Vcasilyevich has three children He served in the Far East. He was awarded three medals. In a word, he has never let anyone down, and now again, together with his comrades, he did not let the people down. Throughout the recent days it was Savchuk who fastened the load to the helicopter. The helicopter's engines roared and, rising from one of the landing strips spread around the site of the accident, it flew to the AES.

The damaged reactor was still smoking. The captain looked anxiously down first, through the side window, then at the taut spine of the commander, 36-year-old Lieutenant Colonel A.N. Voronov. He knew what a complex task the commander now had to tackle: to take a heavily loaded helicopter at the lowest possible speed to the damaged nuclear reactor and drop the load on an almost indistinguished target. And it was absolutely essential to hit the target. The tall chimney of the AES excluded the possibility of "bumpiness" or careless work. The commander was covered in sweat from the tension. For some moments the overloaded helicopter practically stood still, and only the voice of the flight leader could be heard. He guided the helicopter men to the target: "100 meters, 50 meters. Drop!" The commander pressed the button. "Load dropped!" Savchuk reported, observing through the side window. And they circles round. Another machine immediately took their place. The helicopters, forming a huge ring, circled ceaselessly over the damaged reactor, dropping their loads as they went.

In many respects the situation at the Chernobyl AES has stabilized thanks precisely to these people: officers and military helicopter men honorably fulfilling their duty.

Now they are resting, under the doctors' observation. Sunning themselves, laughing a lot: young, brave, and, judging from all the medical checks, objective studies, and subjective feelings, healthy men.

Komsomol Official's Work Described

PM151140 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 p 2

[Article by special correspondents N. Dolgopolov and P. Polozhevets under the rubric "The Komsomol: Portrait of a Generation": "They Were The First" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] They were among those who risked their own lives to save others. And for many inhabitants of the Ukrainian city, the Komsomol badges on the young people's coats became a symbol of a mighty determination. The young men and women from the Pripyat Komsomol Gorkom fought the terrible disaster just as their fathers and grandfathers had fought the enemy during the war.

He sobbed violently. He tried to hold back the tears in vain. His head dropped to the table, he hid his face, and feebly ran his toil-worn old hands through his graying hair. He felt grief, great grief, this aging worker from Pripyat. First the fire at the Chernobyl AES, then the emergency evacuation. And he had been taken the few dozen kilometers to neighboring Ivankov in the blue tracksuit and slippers he had been wearing at the time. He thought that he would be away for 3-5 days and would be able to get by like that. It had not worked out that way. And for a long time he had been looking after his incurably sick old mother, who was gradually dying in great pain. He felt alone in the world with no one to turn to for help at this unbearably sorrowful hour.

Someone touched him on the shoulder and softly uttered some gentle, reassuring words. He looked up. Before him stood a girl in glasses, almost a child. He wiped away the tears and looked at her uncomprehendingly, suspiciously. And suddenly, it dawned on him: Like a fairy godmother, this girl had come to help him. He asked an irrevelant question. The girl wearing the Komsomol badge answered patiently and reassuringly: Everything will be fine, the tears will help him get over his grief; it is time for life to return to normal. He would have to go across the road to get some money -- a grant -- and later on he would have to earn some. He could eat virtually for free, there was a canteen nearby. They would try to find out if his mother was in the regional hospital but she warned him that it would be difficult. Had he brought his savings book with him? Good. He could get some money at the local savings bank -- an order to that effect had been given. And when he was discharged he should call at the office next door--they would find him work.

He left in good spirits. It was clear that the nervous shock was over, now he was on the mend. The girl sat down, tired. With sunken eyes, pale lips, completely exhausted during these long days, Aneliya Perkovskaya, secretary of the Pripyat Komsomol Gorkom, had helped dozens of frightened and bewildered people. It is here, to the Ivankov Culture Center, that the unfortunate evacuees from Pripyat and the neighboring villages are brought. And the Komsomol secretary's task is to make other people's lot easier and to forget her own, which was also hard and grim.

Let the doctors try to explain in scientific terms how the young people from the Pripyat Gorkom managed to survive without sleep for 3 whole days. If only it had been a case of simply surviving. But they had been working flat out.

Aneliya, a trained physicist, had soon understood: Things were bad at the AES. There had been no telephone calls or summonses. Early in the morning they rushed to the gorkom. They dispersed to the schools, playgrounds, and stores. They had to prevent panic. People were still unaware of what had happened and they had to explain the situation clearly and precisely. Some people understood at once.

Some clearly underestimated the danger. Others tried to exaggerate it out of proportion and the Komsomol people determinedly tried to douse the fanned flame of rumors, which could be more terrifying than the actual conflagration at the fourth power unit. They told people the truth. They believed this alarming truth more readily than the false optimistic assurances. Their voices failed but their hoarse whisper was audible to those prepared to listen.

Night came and they went back to the gorkom. They efficiently packed away their Komsomol documents so that when it struck 0100 they were able to remove all the archives.

A joyless dawn broke and with it came very difficult problems. The party gorkom had issued a request: Komsomol members must go and cover the reactor. Sand will be needed. Find volunteers.

It would take a lot of sand. Great mountains of sand. A boundless sea of sand. No one needed persuading. Well, hardly anyone. They called on Komsomol members at home and at work. As in wartime many had grabbed their Komsomol cards and turned up at the raykom of their own accord: Send us, they said, we are ready. Quickly targets were set. Twenty tons of sand were loaded into sacks, then another 40 tons. Impossible goals were set only to be overfulfilled immediately.

Did they suspect the danger? Aneliya Perkovskaya looked at us in surprise. Or with reproach. Everyone had been told. After all, they do not live just anywhere but in a nuclear power workers' town. They were not just thinking solely about Pripyat, their home town. What about Kiev, Gomel? How could that threat be forgotten?

They prepared some food for the shift workers. The Komsomol volunteer medical teams went to schools, kindergartens and creches distributing pills -- hoping they would be of help. And Perkovskaya was terribly worried about Sasha Bocharov, secretary of the AES Komsomol organization. He had been at the station since the first day of the accident, keeping people's spirit us, and working. He is well now.

The official on duty at the city headquarters provided prompt reports. Preparations for the evacuation were made. According to the plan, Pripyat was divided into five residential areas.

Each Komsomol worker had been given a precise task, knew his area perfectly, and was given the most comprehensive list of evacuees. Virtually the entire gorkom was responsible for clearing out the hostels. Perkovskaya was assigned to the fifth and farthest district. She rushed up and down the multi-story buildings, giving patient warnings and gently hurrying people along. She rounded up groups of two or three old people and those living alone. People quietly left their apartments. Aneliya was exhausted. The lack of concern evident in schools infuriated the secretary: Some parents had brought their children out in short and light shirts, some were still sending them out to play the street. But playing could not be allowed. With a firm determination but without causing irritation, Aneliya shepherded the children back indoors. And she breathed a sigh of relief when they were seated in the buses.

Then she went back to the fifth residential district again. She went a round the apartments making sure that everyone had left. Not everyone had left, it turned out. They tried to convience her to let them stay and when necessary they insisted, even having the audacity to raise their voices. Aneliya was disappointed: Was there no limit to their stupidity? The Pripyat residents were taken to Polesskiy and Ivankovskiy Rayons. They were expected there. Aneliya was pleasantly surprised by the unprecedented efficiency that she saw there. The local people found space for them immediately, allocating them rooms in the gorkom workers' premises. They even found time to prepare a sign reading "Pripyat Komsomol Gorkom." Things were immediately a little more inviting.

But there was no let-up. The children were of concern to her. She called them "my children, my schoolchildren, my young pioneers." In the first few days after the evacuation she was still looking for children: 18 were missing. They had travelled separately from their parents and the latter had been housed not in the cities but in nearby villages. Lists were compiled and posted up wherever possible, telephone numbers were obtained, and rural soviets were called. The children and their parents were comforted. Then Komsomol members were dispatched to the villages to carry out a kind of census. It had meant 48 hours without sleep but the children had been found.

By now the information center in Ivankov had carefully listed the surnames of all the evacuees with their temporary addresses, incredible though it is. There was also information about the institutions that had been relocated. Everything was displayed on notice boards. People were calling in, looking for relatives and friends. After all, tens of thousands of people had been evacuated. For several hours now the Komsomol secretary had been dealing with endless streams of people. There were polite requests, tears, threats, and, to cap it all, one woman was hysterical. Dusk descended on the town. The branches of a chestnut tree tapped against the window pane. A noisy watering machine had been working continuously, hosing down the neighboring square. Now there was silence. The telephone, which had not stopped ringing all day, was now still. The neighboring desks were empty and the queues of callers in the corridor seemed to have dwindled away.
Analiya could breathe more easily. She announced the happy news; Arrangements had been made for the evacuees to go to school. From the early days of the evacuation the Pripyat No 8 rural vocational and technical college had been operating at the Polesskoye No 10 college. And for Aneliya the most important and happiest news was that the infants and expectant mothers from Pripyat had been shipped out even further from the accident region -- to boarding houses in the cities of Obukhov and Belaya Tserkov. She had been with them herself.

There was a long-distance phone call. The Kiev Komsomol Obkom was calling. Zina Kiyanitsa, chief of the school section, spoke, her voice stern: Get your things. You are going to the "Molodaya Gvardiya" young pioneer camp as a guide. Do not try to argue. The secretariat has decided. Aneliya sighed deeply, adjusted her spectacles, and snapped: "I am not going." And she put the phone down. She had made her mind up long ago; She whould have a break when the last child had gone. The seaside is good for the health, of course. She loved the little children a lot. She would go swimming with them, sunbathing... But what about things here? The people who had gone through the accident and the evacuation with her would be staying here. If she left these people behind she would never be able to look them in the face again, her conscience would gnaw and torment her. There was a knock at the door. It was Aleksandr Yuryevich Esaulov, deputy chairman of the Ivankov Gorispolkom, who had returned from Polesskiy Rayon. He said: "This is what is happening. Tomorrow all the Pripyat people will receive wages. Second, the republic's Council of Ministers has passed a resolution concerning a summer vacation for children from Kiev Oblast and Kiev city. We are sending them all to oblasts in the south." He looked at Perkovskaya; "Your workload will be a little lighter, Aneliya. You are good at working with children. The time has come..." She did not let Him finish speaking. She replied jokingly: "I will not go without you." The door opened again. A young man and a girl entered. They did not hide their happy smiles. Those smiles seemed so strange here at this time.
"We are getting married soon," the man said, and stopped in embarrassment. Everyone fell silent. Seeing that they had not understood him he quckly went on: "We applied at the Pripyat registry office. We are supposed to be registering our marriage on 15 May. But what is to happen now? We do not want to postpone it."
Esaulov smiled: "It is all right, the date will stand. We will take the car to Polesskoye. Our registry office is there." He wrote something down. "They will register your marriage. Just make sure that you invite us to the wedding." Sometimes it seemed to Aneliya Perkovskaya that there are not 24 hours in the day. There are far more.

15 MAY POLITBURO SESSION NOTES DOMESTIC, WORLD ISSUES

PM161042 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo:

At a session that took place 15 May, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the issue of radically improving the utilization of raw material, fuel power and other material resources in conditions of the intensive development of the USSR's economy from 1986-90 and the period up to the year 2000. A decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on this issues contains a broad package of measures for implementing the policy taken by the party on saving resources by using the achievements of science and technology, applying waste-free processes, and expand-ind the utilization of secondary resources and production waste. Tasks were determined for ministries and departments and the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, the implementation of which ensures the reduction of the energy, metal-, and materials-intensiveness of the national income mapped out in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Toward this end it is planned to strengthened the influence of the economic mechanism on the reinforcement of the policy of thrift; increase the responsibility of enterprise leaders and other senior officials for violations in resource utilization; guarantee the further development of socialist competition for thrift; galvanize educational work at all levels; and increase the role played by party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol organizations, and the mass information media in the struggle to save resources in all branches of the national economy.

The Politburo approved measures for the further development of collective gardening and market-gardening and for ensuring the growth of gardening plots in collective gardens by 1- 1.2 million each year. The organization of supplying gardening societies and market-gardening collectives with planting material and seeds of fruit, berry, vegetable, and flower crops is entrusted to the USSR Gosagroprom and its local bodies. It is planned to increase output of garden sheds for sale to the population and also to ensure that as of next year the population's demand for the main types of local construction materials will be fully met.

Support was given to the USSR Council of Ministers' proposals on expanding the rights of leaders of associations, enterprises and industrial organizations in fixing staffing levels. It is envisioned to introduce normative planning of wage funds for management and engineering-technical workers and office workers, and to strengthen the responsibility of collective leaders for the rational expenditure of resources from the wage fund. All these measures should facilitate raising the efficiency of the management apparatus' work and the streamlining of its structure and staffing levels.

Having heard a report by Comrade Yeltsin on the CPSU delegation's participation in the Eighth DKP Congress, the Politburo approved the work done by the delegation and the results of the conversations held with Mies and other leaders of the party. The desire was expressed for further developing and strengthening links between the two fraternal parties on the basis of proletarian internationalism in the interests of the triumph of the ideals of the international workers' movement. An examination was made of a report by Comrade Zimyanin on the trip by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to the Polish People's Republic. The fruitful development of relations of fraternal cooperation between our countries in all spheres of state, economic and cultural life, was noted with satisfaction.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and adopted decisions on a number of other issues relating to domestic and foreign policy.

KUNAYEV PLENUM REPORT ON TASKS STEMMING FROM CONGRESS DECISIONS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 pp 1-3

[Report by D.A. Kunayev, first secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Kazakhstan and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member: "On the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From Its Decisions"]

[Text] The recently concluded work of the 27th CPSU Congress was a notable landmark in the life of Lenin's party and the Soviet people and an event of tremendous international scope. Its innovative decisions define the nature and the tempos of the accelerated qualitative advance of socialist society during the 12th 5-Year Plan and to the end of this century and beyond.

The Political Report made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which was firmly based on Marxist-Leninist teaching and thoroughly and vividly embodied the collective wisdom and experience of the CPSU, is a document of truly historic importance for the activity of the party and people in successfully implementing the realistic program objectives of the CPSU and the urgent tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and preserving and strengthening peace on earth.

The documents adopted by the highest forum of the party are making a significant contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism and make it possible to act energetically and effectively in a period of sharp historic swings and to look to the future of mankind.

The 27th congress fully and completely approved the political policy and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and ordered all party organizations to be guided in their work by the provisions, conclusions and tasks set forth in the Central Committee Political Report.

All the work of the congress took place in a businesslike atmosphere and one of Bolshevik spirit, exacting analysis of the past, lack of compromise [with principles], Leninist optimism, unanimous confidence, and resolve to fulfill the plans of the party.

The political will of the communists expressed at the congress is mobilizing the multimillion strong mass of workers in our country and will help strengthen the attraction and authority of socialism and have a powerful influence on the entire course of contemporary world development. The decisions of the congress, the consistent and principled peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and its new peace initiatives summoned unprecedented interest and a stream of commentaries and analytical papers abroad.

Citizens of Kazakhstan, like all the Soviet people, approved with enthusiasm the decisions of the congress, fervently approve and thoroughly support the foreign domestic policy of the CPSU and are filled with resolve to fulfill everything outlined by the party.

The pivotal idea which permeated the decisions made at the 27th party congress is expressed in the concept of the acceleration of the socio-economic development of our country. During the next three 5-year plans we must double the production capacity of the country while modernizing it qualitatively; sharply increase labor productivity, which will serve as the cardinal solution to the food problem; and accelerate the fulfillment of an extensive social program.

An honored and crucial place is allotted to the multi-branch economy of Soviet Kazakhstan in solving this tremendous and historically important task.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the republic is to increase production of industrial products by 23-26 percent and substantially increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural production.

To achieve these goals it is necessary to sharply improve the use of the production, scientific, and technological capability in all branches of the economy, which will make it possible to raise the well-being of workers to a qualitatively new level. Today, as the congress demanded, the priority task of the party and all the people is to overcome decisively unfavorable tendencies in the development of the economy; to give it necessary dynamism; and to give scope to the initiative and creativeness of the masses and to truly revolutionary transformations.

Our practical actions must lie in precisely this direction.

As is known, a sharp discussion took place at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan about the fact that in the last 5-year plan the republic did not fulfill a number of important qualitative and quantitative economic indices. Return on investment declined, for which the republic was subjected to serious and justified criticism in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee. In fact, in 1985, we produced products worth almost 6.6 kopeks less than in 1980 per ruble of fixed capital.

Enterprises in almost all ministries and departments had lower return on investment. Of these the greatest reductions took place in Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry]; Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy]; Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry]; Minavtodor [Ministry of Highways] and Minstroymaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry]. A number of ministries and departments did not fulfill their targets for production growth rates; raising labor productivity; reducing cost price of products; and obtaining profits.

Stating this directly and openly, at today's Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee Plenum we must work out measures which reliably guarantee fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and practical implementation of the party's strategic policy of acceleration. This approach requires that we draw the most serious conclusions from the lessons of the past and from our shortcomings.

The question of economic growth rates has always been and remains one of the central questions in the economic policy of the party. In this connection, we must understand that increasing the output from the republic's main production funds by only one kopek will increase its national income by almost 90 million rubles, or 4.3 percent.

The main directions of economic and social development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and beyond, approved by the congress, provide for an increasing contribution from Kazakhstan in the country's unified economic system.

To achieve these planned goals it is necessary to fulfill not only the plan, but also the socialist commitments undertaken this year in all economic branches, which will become a reliable foundation for the successful implementation of the 5-year plan as a whole.

Ensuring high rates of socioeconomic development necessitates solving a number of major economic problems.

First of all, we must ensure further development of the fuel and energy system. For this it is necessary to achieve the planned level of coal extraction in Ekibastuz, to begin developing a number of coal deposits in Central Kazakhstan, to develop the oil and gas riches of Prikaspiya at accelerated rates, and to build powerful electric power stations and transmission lines.

It is necessary to ensure above average development of machine building. We must place into operation the Karagandaselmash and the Kustanay diesel engine factories and new capacities for production of metalworking machine tools, agricultural machinery and equipment and electrical products.

The chemical and petrochemical industry must develop at high rates. The production of mineral fertilizers, plastic, truck, and tractor tires must increase substantially.

Ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy are called upon to reach new heights. A most important task remains, as before, that of strengthening the raw material base; expanding the Dzhezkazgan, Zhayrem, Kachar and a number of other combines; and developing prospective new areas.

The construction materials and construction industry and branches producing consumer goods must receive marked development.

Today primary reliance, as the 27th CPSU Congress indicated, must be placed on all-round economic intensification. The center of attention must shift from quantitative indices to qualitative, from intermediate to final results, from the expansion of producer goods to their modernization, and from the increasing of resources to their economizing.

Such measures are provided for in the republic comprehensive program, "Intensification-90." In it is planned a 1.5 fold increase in labor productivity compared to the 11th 5-Year Plan. Material intensiveness of production is to be reduced substantially. Based on this there will be a marked increase in the average annual growth rate of national income.

A year has passed since the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum which initiated the policy of accelerating socioeconomic development. It has been a month since the 27th party congress. What specifically has changed in what we are doing?

Objectively assessing the situation, it must be noted that this year industry in the republic began better than in all previous years. In three months the volume of industrial production increased 8.1 percent as opposed to the 4.5 percent that was planned. Eighty percent of this growth was obtained through increasing labor productivity. Targets for the manufacture of almost all types of products were overfulfilled.

The instructions of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan concerning completing the plans for the first quarter two days ahead of schedule were realized.

Today the task consists of not only consolidating, but also developing that which has been achieved and, as was already stated, fulfilling in advance the socialist commitments undertaken for 1986. All of this requires great intensity of efforts from us, stubborn labor, and a high state of discipline and good organization.

Unfortunately, it must be noted that not all of our leaders have yet switched their methods in the spirit of contemporary requirements. Many of them continue to think in the old way, and are working as though nothing had changed in public life.

This is indicated by instances of unstable work in a number of industrial branches and non-fulfillment of plans and commitments. In the first quarter, 95 enterprises did not meet the targets for sale of products and more than 300, or 1 in 5, did not fulfill their negotiated commitments for deliveries. The number of lagging enterprises increased in Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda and Pavlodar Oblasts (Comrades Zhakupov, Auyelbekov

and Yerpilov). Their number was not reduced in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast (Comrade Tynybayev). Matters are not being corrected well in Alma-Ata, Severo-Kazakhstan and Turgay Oblasts (Comrades Mendybayev, Stapanov and Kuanyshev).

More than 40 percent of the enterprises in Karaganda Oblast (Comrade Korkin) and more than one-third of the enterprises of Dzhezkazgan and Guryev Oblasts (Comrades Davydov and Kulibayev) failed to fulfill the plan (including deliveries). As before, Minlegprom (Dzhomartov); Minstroymaterialov (Beysenov); Minstsvetmet (Takezhanov) and Minmestprom (Murzagaliyev) showed themselves to be undisciplined partners.

Especially alarming is the fact that more than 200 enterprises did not reach the targets for labor productivity growth. This means that in these enterprises there has not yet been a turning point in organization of production and the share of manual labor and loss of working time is slow to decline.

Pursuant to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, we must end such lags.

Party committees, ministries and departments must sharply correct matters pertaining to plan fulfillment and end for once and for all adjustments toward plan target reductions. It is necessary, finally to ensure that there is not a single enterprise in the republic that is not fulfilling the targets and that the word "lagging" is eliminated from our lexicon.

Central Committee branch departments (Comrades Yedilbayev, Nurushev, Davletova, Krasnoselskiy and Urzhumov) must analyze more thoroughly the situation in the branches, intensify organizational work, establish more effective control, and increase the responsibility of managers, especially those who are not fulfilling their plans and commitments.

The results of the first quarter show that our economy has great reserves. And it would be correct if we made an adjustment in our socialist commitments. As is known, a 0.5 percent increase in labor productivity above that planned is envisioned for 1986. Our capabilities make it possible to set a more extensive task -- to raise productivity an additional 1 percent, which will provide an additional 430 million rubles worth of production. This will be our concrete response to the congress decision and important contribution to fulfilling the targets of this 5-year plan.

We must recognize that a significant increase in labor productivity can be achieved only based on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

First of all, we must concentrate our efforts at raising the technological level of production and accelerating 1.5 or 2 fold the modernization rates of fixed capital. The share of reconstruction and technical retooling in the overall amount of capital investments must reach a minimum of 50 percent.

The Council of Ministers, Gosplan and the republic ministries and departments must determine in the immediate future for each association and enterprise measures to improve the technical level of production and the amounts and time periods for reconstruction. But it is necessary to do this not as was done in the Kalkaman Road Building Machinery Factory. There, more than 3 million rubles were spent on technical retooling with the silent approval of the Pavlodar Party Obkom. These funds were repaid only after two 5-year plans, and the reconstruction hardly reduced the share of manual labor. Despite party directives, our rates for introducing into practice the latest achievements of science and technology are still low. Required reconstruction has not taken place yet in a number of ministries and departments. Comrade Kazachkov, republic minister of power and electrification, has not yet even gotten around to examining the structure of the plan for the introduction of new equipment and essentially sanctioned a decline in labor productivity more than twice that of

last year. Mintsvetmet (Comrade Takezhanov), Gosagroprom [State Committee for the Agricultural Industry] (Comrade Gukasov) and Minsvyazi [Ministry of Communications] (Comrade Bayzhanov) again included a number of old measures in the 1986 plan for the development of science and technology, which have long had no economic effect. Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises] (Comrade Makiyevskiy) has for more than three 5-year plans placed the construction of large panel and prefabricated buildings and structures in the plan for new technology, although this has already become a traditional method and entails absolutely nothing innovative.

Now it is necessary that each branch and every enterprise have a specific program for the continous modernization of production. We must increase the portion of labor productivity growth which derives from technical factors up to a minimum of 70 percent.

Nor can we tolerate the fact that so far science has not yet shifted as necessary to the needs of production, which was the subject of sharp discussion at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. The republic Academy of Sciences must undertake a firm policy of expanding basic and applied research. The active restructuring of VUZes, branch and factory science is also necessary.

The Karagandagiproshakht Institute has worked out a plan for reconstruction of the Bogatyr section at Ekibastuz. Careful analysis indicated that if this plan were introduced in the section, labor productivity and return on investment would decline and the production cost of coal would increase by almost a third. Who, one might ask, needs such a plan?

Today it is important to place in operation more quickly effective forms of integrating science and production; to intensify organizational work to create scientific and technological complexes and inter-branch scientific centers; and to determine base VUZes in the branches. Today this is an urgent task and a requirement of the party congress.

The rates of technological progress and its influence on the economy will be determined largely by the level of fulfillment of the "Intensification-90" program. It is necessary to increase the role and responsibility of the republic Gosplan, Gosstroy and Academy of Sciences for the coordination of this work, and of the ministries and departments for the timely and complete fulfillment of the plan measures.

The Commission of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers (Comrade Grebenyuk) and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee Coordinating Council for Scientific and Technological Progress (Comrade Miroshkhin) are to increase their influence on the development of innovativeness and the improvement of the organization and administration of scientific and technological progress in the republic.

The Central Committee Secretariat and departments and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must strengthen party control over the course of technological progress. It is time to shift from persuasion to specific demands.

As the 27th CPSU Congress noted, the central issue remains achieving a fundamental improvement in product quality.

From the beginning of this year the share of products bearing the highest category of quality in the republic was overall approximately 12 percent of commodity exchange, which is lower than the established target. In Taldy-Kurgan Oblast this index has declined three-fold as opposed to last year; it has declined two-fold in Aktyubinsk Oblast. Industry in Kustanay, Kokchetav and Tselinograd Oblasts has lost its positions.

We must fulfill the instructions of the congress that the struggle for quality must become a most important matter for every leader and every worker. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the ministries and departments and Kozgosstandart [State Committee for Standards] (Comrade Aydabekov) must ensure that improvement in quality is carried out everywhere on a planned and comprehensive basis, so that the share of products bearing the highest category reaches 40-45 percent by the end of the 5-year plan.

For this purpose, party, soviet and economic organs in the republic are called upon to do everything to ensure that indices of quality are in the forefront and serve as the primary and determining activity of each collective and every ministry. The time has come for strict accountability for poor quality goods; accountability not in general, but from the specific persons at fault.

It is also time, finally, to place in action to the fullest extent that major reserve found in the all-around improvement in the utilization of existing capacities. This problem is especially important to us. Almost two-thirds of our industrial enterprises are working at below the design level. Calculations show that working at full capacity would permit an additional increase in product output this year of almost 1.5 billion rubles.

The leading role in solving the tasks of improving the use of capacities must belong to the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the republic's ministries and departments. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are obligated to occupy a primary position in this matter. It is time to shift from stating facts to energetic practical actions and to persistently seek ways of increasing the output from each machine and every flow line. In machine building we must raise the shift coefficient up to 1.6-1.8, including up to 2-2.5 for flexible production modules and systems.

As the 27th CPSU Congress demands, it is necessary to make a decisive change in our attitude toward the use of material and fuel and energy resources. Here it is necessary to work firmly. It is necessary to satisfy increased demands for resources substantially through savings. It is necessary to put an end to the numerous instances of waste, scandalous mismanagement and disdain for savings.

Can instances be permitted such as that which occurred in Minlegprom, led by Minister Comrade Dzhomartov, when according to the results of last year the cost of products in 11 enterprises increased by 12 million rubles? Nonproduction losses were 38 million rubles. In fines alone the ministry paid more than 17 million rubles for low quality products. The Ministry of Consumer Services, led by Comrade Beysenov, reached about the same financial state.

Many economic leaders, yes and party committees, have not yet understood the essence of the new requirements -- to take money into account, to make expenditures commensurate with income, and to save in large and small matters.

Last year the targets for savings of the majority of types of resources were not fulfilled in Guryev, Dzhezkazgan, Pavlodar and Turgay Oblasts. Overexpenditure of materials occurred in 18 percent of the industrial enterprises.

Thus far neither the party obkoms, nor the ministries, are truly involved in these issues.

Gossnab, Gosplan and the republic ministries and departments must ensure implementation of the "resource saving" program and extensive introduction of no- and low-waste technologies, and must achieve an annual reduction in the material intensiveness of production.

In the future the republic must increase the level of use of secondary material resources from 13 to 25 percent. In this regard, targets must be levied not only on enterprises, but also on each shop, section and brigade. The statutes on incentives must be reexamined, and accounting and control adjusted.

All party committees and trade unions, the komsomol, and people's control are called upon to take a most active stance in questions of resource conservation.

Under conditions of restructuring, improving the use of labor resources and strengthening order and discipline in production acquire exceptional importance. As in everything, a precise systematic approach is required.

In many enterprises, the level of labor organization is still low, and attention is not being paid to certification of worker's positions, assigning production cadres and increasing their skills.

A recent discussion in the Central Committee Secretariat of the work of the Chimkent city party organization showed most convincingly how low the level of party leadership still is in this area.

Non-productive loss of working time is slow to be reduced. According to last year's results losses exceeded 1 million man-days.

It is especially outrageous that a third of these losses were absences with permission of the administration. This is nothing other than direct squandering of labor resources and unpardonable generosity on the part of managers at cost to the state.

The well-known target of achieving a 1.5-2-fold decline in non-productive loss of working time must be fulfilled.

In short, stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and on the basis of increasing the responsibility of party organizations at all levels and all-round strengthening of discipline and organization, we can and must guarantee the fulfillment of the targets of this 5-year plan in industry, and those of the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole. This is a most important task for the entire republic party organization. The 27th CPSU Congress set tasks for the fundamental restructuring of capital construction. We must more energetically dispense with obsolete forms of work and those which have not justified themselves and more quickly eliminate shortcomings which have grown over the years. The timely placing in operation of all facilities requires, first of all, improving the use of existing capability. The value of main production funds in construction increased almost 30 percent during the last 5-year plan, and the volume of work accomplished per unit of invested funds declined 15 percent. Serious conclusions must be drawn from this.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a special resolution, "On Additional Measures To Improve Capital Construction for the Purpose of Acceleration of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Country's Economy."

Relying on this resolution, it is necessary to act energetically and in an innovative spirit. However, inertia and old approaches are alive as before. Through the fault of KaSSR Gosplan and the ministries many projects have been included in the program again this year, for which the necessary funds have not been allocated. Mintsvetmet, which has under-allocated 5.5 million rubles to seven projects now underway, included 13 new ones in the plan. The republic offices of Stroybank [Bank For Financing Capital Investments] and Gosbank [USSR State Bank] also display lack of principles in this. As a result, more than 600 million rubles of state funds are today frozen in incomplete construction projects.

Gosplan and the republic's ministries and departments, based on the requirements of the party and government, must prioritize the construction of enterprises and projects for the 12th 5-Year Plan, and be more bold about temporarily halting the construction of projects which are at a low state of construction readiness.

It is necessary to reorient ourselves decisively to reconstruction and technical reequipping of existing production. So far, this work occupies only one-fourth of the Mintyazhstroy program.

The KaSSR Council of Ministers and the republic's ministries and departments, production associations and enterprises must attribute particular importance to the development of construction by the use of the organization's own resources and, in the immediate future, must take specific steps to increase the amount of such construction.

During the current 5-year plan, state capital investments alone in the development of the economy of Kazakhstan will increase to 50 billion rubles. These funds must be capable concentrated in the main direction and, most of all, on priority construction of capacities in the fuel and energy system; machine building; the chemical and petrochemical industry; ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy; and agro-industrial complex facilities.

The problem of developing the Caspian oil and gas complex requires special attention. Here approximately 3 billion rubles worth of capital investments are to be assimilated and powerful capacities for the extraction of fuel at the Tengiz and gas at the Karachaganak fields are to be placed in operation. However, the work to create this complex is not going well. Mintyazhstroy is not fulfilling its established targets and KaSSR Gosstroy has dragged out the planning. Creation of the production base in these areas by USSR Minneftegazstroy [Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises], Minnefteprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Industry] and Minneftegazprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry] is being carried out without the required scope.

At the same time, existing wells have been used without satisfaction, as a result of which the effectiveness of the work of oilfields at the deposits in Western Kazakhstan is declining.

The Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Mangyshlak and Ural party obkoms must place these structures under their constant control, organize the work of the oil producing administrations and display true concern about creating necessary housing and living conditions and for providing oilfield workers with essential goods and products.

A fundamental turning point must be created in power construction. Today this branch has become a weak point in the economy. Meanwhile, a critical situation has developed in the construction of the Ekibastuz GRES-2 [State Regional Eelctrical Power Plant-2]. The amount of work here has almost tripled, which requires a substantial increase in the number of workers. However, timely preparations for this were not made. The Pavlodar party obkom and the oblast ispolkom did not draw the necessary conclusions from the negative lessons in the construction of GRES-1 and let slip from their control the construction of the GRES residential settlement and the increase in the production base of the power system builders.

Construction of the Shulbinsk and Yuzhno-Kazakhstan power stations has been extremely unsatisfactory. Here it is necessary to correct matters without delay.

We must meet the demands of the congress about substantially increasing the industrial level of capital construction. For this purpose, Gosplan, Gosstroy, Mintyazhstroy,

Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work] and Glavalmaatastroy [Main Administration for Construction in Alma-Ata] must work more actively to implement the comprehensive program for increasing the technical level of construction; bring the level of utilization of the capacities for production of precast reinforced concrete to 95 percent; increase the coefficient of utilization of machinery and mechanisms; create a number of capacities for the production of modern, progressive materials and designs; and fulfill a number of measures for technically retooling the branch.

Improving production construction and introducing advanced methods of labor organization remain most important tasks. Increasing brigade cost accounting by the end of the 5-year plan 1.5 fold alone will make it possible to avoid bringing in almost 25,000 additional workers.

Today the main attention of construction organizations and party committees must be concentrated on the unconditional fulfillment of alloted capital investments. It is necessary to completely assimilate allocated capital investments and place in operation facilities of statewide importance and other production capacities in a timely manner.

It is gratifying that the first quarter plan for construction of residential housing, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and polyclinics was fulfilled. What must be done is to improve the quality of work and continue to place into operation in the established time periods schools and social and cultural facilities.

Now the task is to maintain the tempos that have been gained and to fulfill the capital construction plans.

Party, soviet and economic organs must end the dissipation of resources and focus attention on concentrating human and material resources, most of all on projects about to enter operation, and improve sharply the quality of construction and assembly work being fulfilled. The further development of the whole economy of the republic depends on the successful accomplishment of capital construction plans in the first year of the 5-year plan.

Large reserves exist in the work of all types of transport. The volume of goods dispatched increased by 10 percent according to the results of the first quarter and turnover of train cars was almost 20 percent faster. But this is still far from the limit, since there are so many shortcomings and omissions in transport activity.

It is necessary to increase further the level of organizational work and to improve shipping processes. The main attention should be focused on further technical reequipping and the large-scale introduction of advanced labor methods. The experience of the Belorussian railroad workers, approved in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, should be more widely applied.

In this regard the work of the Alma-Ata Railroad collective to improve labor productivity over a two year period by 14 percent by reducing the number of workers deserves attention. The collectives of all transport enterprises and organizations must maintain such practice.

The administrations of the Alma-Ata (Comrade Kobzhasarov); Zapadno-Kazakhstan (Comrade Turganbayev); Tselinnyy (Comrade Isingarin) railroads; the Ministry of Automotive Transport (Comrade Karavayev); the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration (Comrade Kuznetsov); Glavrechflot [Main Administration of the River Fleet] (Comrade Bagurin) should determine a specific and comprehensive program of measures to achieve a fundamental improvement in transport work.

This year's targets for communication workers in the republic (Comrade Bayzhanov) for the development of television, radio broadcasting, electric power and postal communications are intense. They must be not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled.

A most important task of the Ministry of Highways (Comrade Bekbulatov) is to complete during this 5-year plan the construction of roads to all rayon centers and the central farms of sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The 27th CPSU Congress set honorable and responsible tasks before the workers of the republic's agro-industrial complex. As is known, we are to increase average annual gross agricultural output by 13-15 percent and make a significant contribution to realizing the country's Food Program.

In a resolution approved recently by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Further Improving the Economic Management Mechanism in the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex," major steps are defined, directed at sharply improving the economy's agrarian sector. Their implementation will make it possible to increase the production of foodstuffs and to improve their supply to the population.

Our tasks are clear. The republic must annually provide no less than 1 billion poods of grain and sharply increase production and deliveries of meat, milk, vegetables, potatoes and other products.

The main attention must be concentrated on the struggle for the great Kazakhstan grain production. It has always been, is and will be the most important sector and the general thrust of all organizational and mass political work.

To harvest this year no less than 29 million tons of high quality grain is a matter of honor for the republic party organization and all workers, most of all those in rural raykoms and rayon ispolkoms, farm managers and all those who are associated with agricultural production. Literally everyone must be mobilized to accomplish this task.

We must undertake, as appropriate, the introduction of intensive technology for grain cultivation, and as a result ensure an increase of no less than 3.3 million tons. In the zones requiring irrigated agriculture it is important to obtain maximum yield of rice and corn.

Today favorable conditions are taking shape in the republic for obtaining a good harvest. Good reserves of moisture have been accumulated; high quality seeds have been prepared; equipment repair is going on at higher tempos; the amounts of mineral and organic fertilizers introduced have increased; and approximately 60,000 mechanizers are being trained in advanced technologies.

Sowing is underway in the southern oblasts and in a short while it will begin in the north. However, in a number of places everything is not yet prepared for spring field work. There are many low quality seeds in the farms in Alma-Ata, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan and Pavlodar Oblasts. Not all equipment has been repaired in Dzhezkazgan and the Turgay Oblasts. And it is precisely there that the largest mistakes in grain production were committed in past years. This means that lessons have not been learned, the work has not been restructured and inertia and mismanagement are still alive. The success of sowing carried out according to strict agro-technical practice is the foundation for the harvest. No errors can be permitted; it is necessary to sow grain and other crops at the optimal times established by science and advanced practice. Not a single hour can be wasted. It is necessary to work at full effort and create businesslike intensity in each sector, in order to conduct sowing at a high level of quality and on time, and thereby lay a stable foundation for a good harvest.

The Central Committee Plenum of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan must especially direct the attention of the party, soviet and economic cadres of Kustanay, Tselinograd, Severo-Kazakhstan, Turgay, Kokchetav, Pavlodar, Ural and all the other grain sowing oblasts to the need already this year to give the homeland the maximum amount of grain, which will be a specific and very important contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party congress.

Further the speaker stressed the need to accomplish a decisive turning point in the production of cereal crops. It is necessary to overcome the lag in production of sugar beets and raw cotton and to increase the yield of rice and corn.

It is necessary to pay great attention to increasing the production of potatoes, vegetables and fruits. In the light of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to organize the work in order that the population of the republic can be fully provided with these products through their own resources. These matters are particularly acute for the Ural, Guryev, Turgay, Dzhezkazgan and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts. As it is known, noted D.A. Kunayev, the situation in animal husbandry was subjected to serious criticism at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. The congress instructed us to take fundamental measures and decisive actions to catch up with the plan in this branch. It demanded the strengthening of the fodder base; a substantial improvement in breeding work; the introduction of advanced technologies; the able selection and placement of cadres; and widespread introduction of cost accounting and collective contracting.

These measures are called upon to provide for the transition of the branch to intensive methods and to increase significantly the production and delivery of animal husbandry products, most of all meat. For this it is necessary to restructure the entire organization for raising and fattening of cattle and to expand the struggle for its preservation and for obtaining maximum weights. It is necessary to stop delivering underweight and emaciated cattle for meat and to deliver it only in good condition.

We consider unacceptable instances which occurred last year when the share of cattle sold after fattening was 46 percent, and that of sheep only 8 percent. These indices were especially low in Severo-Kazakhstan, Karaganda and Chimkent oblasts, and for sheep in Pavlodar, Alma-Ata and Guryev oblasts.

Today there is special urgency concerning questions of herd reproduction and improving preservation and protecting cattle from infectious diseases.

Overall losses of meat resources for these reasons for the 5-year plan exceed the annual production level. The situation is worsened by the extensive use of livestock for so-called intra-farm needs. In Chimkent Oblast, for example, in five years more than 17 tons of meat were spent over the limit. This is almost as much as the oblast shortage in fulfilling the 5-year plan. The same situation took place in Taldy-Kurgan, Alma-Ata and Ural Oblasts. The republic Gosagroprom must resolutely bring order here.

We must fulfill the task of overcoming the lag in sheep raising which has been permitted in recent years. Currently the situation in this branch is fairly good overall. Today the republic has obtained almost 270,000 lambs (two lambs per 100 females) more than a year ago.

It is necessary to do everything to preserve the newly born lamb, to fatten it to high weight conditions and to deliver a well-fed animal to the state.

The important tasks of further increasing meat resources require further development of swine, poultry, horse and rabbit breeding.

Neglect of breeding and animal husbandry work in a number of places and a low state of labor and technological discipline have led to a sharp reduction in milk production on a number of farms. Entire rayons have not yet shifted over their farms. They are obtaining 1000-1500 kg of milk from each cow. Many of them are in Kzyl-Orda, Dzhezkazgan and Guryev Oblasts. No major changes can be seen here even this year, although many promises were made.

For normal supply of the population with dairy products it is necessary, as was already noted, to direct the efforts of labor collectives on the farms to obtaining milk yields averaging 2300-2400 kg throughout the republic, and in local areas from 3500-4000 kg.

For these purposes it is necessary to make more full use of the experience of many leading farms.

The results of work in the first quarter indicated convincingly that a drastic change can be achieved already this year. Quarterly plans for all indices without exception were fulfilled ahead of schedule. The delivery weight of cattle rose significantly, the productivity of the dairy herd increased, and livestock removal was almost cut in half. The positive changes should be further accelerated and, on this basis, the plans and socialist commitments of this year should be fulfilled.

All party, soviet and economic organs are faced with the task, based on intensification, of increasing 1.7 fold by the end of the 5-year plan the amount of deliveries to the state and of improving the quality of all types of fodder, creating a base for their preservation and processing on each farm, and solving the problem of fodder protein. Already this year we must lay in a stock of no less than 19 centers of fodder units per head.

Meanwhile, a number of oblasts have not learned the lessons of past severe winter periods and today are not hastening to repair fodder preparing equipment. So far a fifth of the field mowers, rakes and balers are not ready in Alma-Ata (Comrades Mendybayev and Belyakov), Chimkent (Comrades Myrzashev and Dzhandosov) and Dzhambul (Comrades Zhakupov and Akkoziyev) Oblasts. In the republic as a whole only half of the farms have singled out fodder production as an independent branch. The republic and oblast agro-industrial committees and RAPO [rayon agro-industrial associations] must take these questions under their control and take exchaustive measures.

Accelerated development of the processing industry must become a most important thrust in the work of fulfilling the Food Program. This issue was recently examined in detail at a republic conference. Implementing its recommendations will make it possible to increase product output and reduce its losses at all stages of production, storage and processing. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan will exert control over fulfillment of the issues raised at the conference.

The struggle to increase all types of foodstuffs is a matter for all people, no one can stand aside.

Solving these tasks is largely associated with the fruitful work of the new APK [agro-industrial complex] administrative organs.

Quite some time has already passed and the workers at Gosagroprom (Comrade Gukasov) and its structural elements are still settling into their seats and are slow to get involved in the situation. Now, when all the necessary conditions have been created, they are obligated to bear full responsibility for the fulfillment of outlined plans and for normal supply of meat, milk, butter, and other food products to the population.

Using economic control levers, Gosagroprom should concentrate its attention on achievement of highest end results, self repayment, and the establishment of direct dependence between the level of income of collectives and the effectiveness of their work. Stemming from CPSU Central Committee instructions, it is necessary to rapidly develop and shift to the practical use of the standardized resource method of planning, financing and credit formation. Only under these conditions will we be able to uplift the economy of agro-industrial enterprises.

The experience of past years has shown that ignoring the principles of self repayment, material interest and liability leads to poor results. Thus, three oblasts -- Kokchetav, Semipalatinsk and Ural -- permitted increases in production costs during the last 5-year plan by more than 1.5 billion rubles.

Cost accounting and the dependence of incomes on end results must become the norm for all elements of the agro-industrial complex. It is necessary to set things up so that this year in plant growing and next year in animal husbandry the transition of the workers to collective contracting is completed.

Intensification of work toward the social restructuring of the village and raising the well-being of rural workers is required. The formation of stable labor collectives largely depends on this.

In this connection, rural builders have a big task. They must provide plans for water management and other industrial facilities, and for the timely placing in operation of housing, schools, children's preschool and medical institutions, clubs and all social and cultural facilities.

Along with this, party and soviet organs must take control of the construction and technological reequipping of enterprises in the processing branches.

Having noted that the front line in the struggle for acceleration runs through science, the speaker criticized the work of the presidium of the Eastern Department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin] (Comrade Medeybekov); the institutes for grain farming (Comrade Suleymenov), agriculture (Comrade Abugaliyev), vegetation protection (Comrade Nurmuratov) and agricultural economy (Comrade Spanov).

Party committees have been tasked to facilitate in every way the creation of a businesslike and creative situation in all scientific collectives.

Party obkoms and the Central Committee Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry (Comrade Anufriyev), stemming from the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, are to intensify their control over the fulfillment of party directives, increase the responsibility of APK cadres for the work entrusted to them and make strict demands upon those who do not accelerate their work.

There is a clear program for action in the area of agricultural production. The task is for this year already to become the turning point for each oblast, rayon, sovkhoz, kolkhoz, brigade and farm.

The republic's rural workers have frequently reported that they have energy for Stakhanov-like action, a high level of skill, persistence and resourcefulness. And there is no doubt that, under the leadership of party organizations, they will prove this anew by their outstanding and effective labor, and that they will fulfill the commitments which they undertook, which will be the best response to the decision of the congress. In light of the decisions of the 27th congress it will be necessary to implement a comprehensive restructuring of management and to raise the effectiveness of the whole economic mechanism.

It is necessary to place the main reliance on ensuring real independence and increasing the responsibility of associations and enterprises for fulfilling the tasks assigned them.

Currently more than 1,400 labor collectives are working under the new economic conditions. The majority of these are achieving good results.

At the same time, each month a quarter of them do not fulfill their negotiated commitments and do not reach the established technical and economic indices. Is it not strange that certain ministries and departments are at fault in this. They underestimate the increased importance of primary economic elements and frequently display with respect to them red tape, excessive tutelage and administrative anxiety.

It is necessary without delay to draw conclusions from these errors and omissions and to open full scope to economic managerial methods.

It is the primary duty of Gosplan, Minfin [Ministry of Finances], Gosbank, Stroybank and all ministries and departments to assist the labor collectives to shift to true cost accounting, self-repayment and self financing, and to intensify the influence of plan initiatives, financial and credit levers and economic norms on final economic results. We have a right to demand greater flexibility and effectiveness from the organs of material and technical supply. The republic committee on prices is obligated to give the authoritative word regarding the most rapid development of incentives not requiring expenditures.

The statistical organs must set up a reliable barrier to the stream of unnecessary information. Recently we have had many lovers of such information. Thus, Mintyazhstroy, Mintsvetmet and Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] established from 40 to 65 additional types of reports. They contain approximately a million indices.

On the other hand, it is necessary everywhere to establish reliable and timely information and to exclude from it window dressing, distortion of facts, exaggeration of data and eyewash. Special demands will be made with regard to this point.

It is necessary to increase the role of Gosplan and the local soviets of peoples deputies in implementation of the main objectives of the party's economic strategy, and to ensure the optimum combination of branch and territorial economic management and the comprehensive development of the republic's oblasts, cities and rayons.

It is also time to end the often completely unjustified practice of the pursuit of already imposed plans and of making appeals to the Central Committee and the republic government about allocating additional financial monies and resources. It is necessary to remind such petitioners that during the last 5-year plan we had approximately 3 billion rubles worth of unassimilated capital investments.

Acceleration and effectiveness require improving the structure and reducing the apparatus, and shifting to a two level managerial system. There have been many discussions on this topic and they even continue today. This is especially true in the ministries of the construction materials industry, light industry, local industry, land reclamation and water management.

In the interests of creating a flexible and effective managerial system it is necessary that we, finally, accelerate the process of concentration, specialization and cooperation in production, and struggle more actively against bureaucraticism and localism.

Comrades!

The 27th CPSU Congress emphasized with particular strength the thought that concern for the working man is the fundamental central concern of the party, and the meaning and substance of all its policy.

One of the matters of great social importance is that of fulfilling the party program requirement about providing virtually every Soviet family with separate, well-appointed housing by the year 2000.

During the past 5-year plan, 1 in 5 republic residents obtained a new apartment. Satisfying the demands for residential housing depends on the rates and scales of its construction and the correct distribution of apartments.

In the current 5-year plan already, through all sources of financing, we must introduce 34 million square meters of housing, including 6.5 million this year.

It is a primary duty of local soviets of peoples deputies, under the strictest control of party organizations, to end once and for all beginning this year the vicious practice of underfulfillment of plans for placing residential housing in operation. Questions of the quality of its contribution must be very acute. The matter has reached a point that 1 in 3 houses is given merely a "satisfactory" evaluation, and the stream of complaints about unfinished work is not being reduced, even for houses turned over with a higher rating.

It is time to truly turn to preservation and reconstruction of residential housing and to raising the level of amenities and improving public utilities. A most important task for the republic party organization remains implementing the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the Years 1986-2000. More than 1.5 billion rubles of capital investments are being directed towards these objectives during the current 5-year plan. Store space is being increased by 430,000 square meters and the seating of public dining facilities is increasing by 250,000.

All of this will make it possible to increase the output of non-food commodities by a one-third, the growth rates of domestic services by 1.4 times and those of retail trade by 1.2 times; and will markedly improve the supply of the population with many goods now in short supply.

The results of the first quarter showed that there has been a good start. More than 100 million rubles worth of goods above the plan have been produced. For the first time since 1982, the commodity turnover plan was fulfilled and the target for domestic services was reached.

At the same time, since the start of the year six ministries and departments and 20 union subordinate enterprises did not meet the targets for consumer goods commodity production. Vostochno-Kazakhstan, Ural and Dzhezkazgan Oblasts did not fulfill the plan for the volume of sale of everyday services to the population.

There has been no apparent noticeable restructuring in the work of trading enterprises. Orders for goods have still not become the basis for the establishment of industrial production programs.

Major shortcomings in the organization of the trading process are not being eliminated. Kazpotrebsoyuz [Union of Consumers' Societies] (Comrade Sarsenov) is not serving animal husbandmen satisfactorily. This has been discussed repeatedly, but the proper conclusions have not been drawn. Goods required by animal husbandmen as before are not reaching them.

No substantial changes have taken place in the sphere of paid services.

It is time for the Ministry of Trade and Kazpotrebsoyuz to finally take steps to increase the standards of service; study more thoroughly demand conditions; and set up a reliable barrier against poor quality goods and hack work, and against the flow of unneeded products, and make their production disadvantageous.

Party, soviet and economic organs must fundamentally improve the selection and placement of cadres; establish exemplary work of enterprises and organizations in the services sphere; and mobilize the labor collective to fulfill the plans and the socialist commitments they have made.

The general educational, vocational, and higher schools require profound transformations and fundamental restructuring. Two years have passed since the reform began. But we have not yet solved the assigned tasks. More than half of the republic's schools are today working in two or three shifts and one in three vocational-technical schools is located in an adapted, overcrowded facility, especially in the systems of Gosagroprom, Ninlegprom, and Mintorg [Ministry of Trade].

At the same time the funds which have been allocated for developing the system are not being assimilated. The time has come to make strict demands upon the leaders of ministries, party committees, and local soviets of peoples deputies.

The shift to teaching six-year-old children will be an important task for us. This year thousands of six-year-olds will begin school. Pre-school institutions also have an important role in solving this task. At the same time their network is being developed unsatisactorily. A large number of industrial enterprises and hundreds of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic still do not have their own kindergartens, a fact for which we were justly criticized recently in PRAVDA.

An urgent matter is teaching the students the basics of computers. But, is it not paradoxical, apparently it is necessary to begin here with the ministers and party and soviet employees themselves.

A decisive improvement in the quality of medical service to the republic's population is required. Minzdrav [Ministry of Health] (Comrade Aliyev) has not restructured the style of his work as needed, and has not achieved a situation in which each medical institution has become a true center of health for the workers and of high medical standards. A universal dispensary system for the population and progressive forms and methods of diagnostics and healing are slow to be introduced. There are also significant flaws in the professional training of medical cadres.

The development of public health care largely depends on the material base of health and preventive medicine institutions. However, during the 11th 5-Year Plan, builders did not assimilate 147 million rubles worth of funds at health care facilities. Party and soviet organs are at fault in this for not strictly controlling the situation in this most important sphere.

In our view, party organizations, soviet organs, economic managers, elected members of the aktiv, and ideology cadres must pay the utmost attention to everything that concerns the individual, his work, everyday life, material well being and rest; i.e., to those spheres where the vital interests of each Soviet family come together.

It is necessary to sharply intensify indoctrination work in collectives employed in trade, personal services, public utilities, transport and communications enterprises; medical, cultural and educational institutions; and sports organizations and societies.

In short, it is necessary to satisfy more fully the demands and needs of the workers and to react more effectively and productively to their letters and statements.

Our time will go down in history as one of great plans and energetic actions. It requires the initiative of everyone and a thorough understanding by all of the innovative spirit of the ideas of the 27th congress, and the ability to find one's place in the overall structure of great deeds by the party and people.

In this regard, ideological and political indoctrination work are moving to the forefront of our overall party concerns. To convince the broadest circle of workers of the need for restructuring; disclose its ways and methods; draw all economic reserves into production; develop socialist competition to achieve the goals outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan -- such are the main and urgent tasks of all communists and ideological cadres.

The republic has the forces and capabilities to improve indoctrination work. The task is for each of the 800,000 persons listed among ideological fighters to truly work, work now and work effectively.

It is necessary to organize matters in such a way that the positive changes which are taking place are consolidated as rapidly and reliably as possible in the public consciousness and behavior, and that every day the foundation for further transformations is strengthened.

The tasks for the press, television, and radio were stated with complete clarity in the speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the meeting held in the CPSU Central Committee with leaders of the mass information and propaganda media. I can note with satisfaction that the republic's press rather extensively developed work to propagandize the documents of the congress and became actively involved in solving large and small problems on which the efforts of the entire republic party organization are not concentrated. But this is only the beginning. Serious steps are to be taken to intensify significantly the substance, effectiveness, and party fervor of publications and to ensure their true impact on people.

The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan levied serious criticism against the Goskomizadat [State Committee of the USSR Consul of Ministers for Publications, Polygraph, and Book Trade] systems. But, problems which have accumulated over the years cannot, of course, be solved in one day. I am troubled, frankly speaking, by the moral and psychological situation which has taken shape in some publishing houses, in particular, "Zhalyn," "Oner," the publishers of the encyclopedia, yes, and the "Kazakhstan" publishing house.

The ideals of the builder of a new society are inseparable from honesty, modesty, probity, and the presence of staunch social qualities of the Soviet man -- a fighter for everything that is advanced.

Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, primary party organizations, leading cadres, and administrative organs must create in the labor collectives and in the places of residence of the population an attitude of intolerance toward negative phenomena, most of all, toward drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, theft, and toward everything which weakens the moral foundations of the socialist way of life and holds back our consistent forward progress. It is necessary here to display needed effectiveness and persistence and to reveal thoroughly the causes and conditions which give rise to these phenomena.

All of this work should be firmly linked to strengthening order and discipline, raising the social activeness of the workers and maximum use of the personal factor.

April 19, the All-Union Leninist Communist Saturday, shall become a model of high social consciousness and Soviet patriotism and a true holiday of labor. Timed to coincide with the 116th anniversary of the day of birth of V.I. Lenin, it must take place everywhere in a spirit of "work as revolutionaries," and in the spirit of the remarkable traditions of the Great Beginning.

The 27th CPSU Congress, stemming from the program provision about increasing the leading role of the party, made new and higher demands on the level of political and organizational activity of party committees.

Undoubtedly, since the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, certain positive changes have taken place in the style and methods of work of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, but in many cases they are still purely outward and superficial in nature. As V.I. Lenin noted, all successes of the party are associated with strictest, truly iron discipline. This thought of Lenin's stated with particular force from the rostrum of the party forum, obligates, first of all, communists everywhere to ensure order and a high level of discipline in execution.

The party organization must, first of all, carry out political leadership. However, our organization for fulfillment of our own decisions greatly suffers. We have adopted numerous good resolutions, comrades. The whole difficulty is in organizing their fulfillment.

What can be said, for example, about the effectiveness of the decisions made by the Guryev Party Obkom, which in the last two years alone examined on nine occasions questions of capital construction. No tangible results from this were obtained. The oblast did not fulfill the 5-year program in this branch.

The formalistic and "for show" aspect of a solution leads to irresponsibility and teaches cadres to work in idle circles. And this, comrades, today is impermissible.

The party sees further development and strengthening of intra-party democracy as the guarantee of the successful activity and high creative activeness of communists.

It is necessary to raise still further the role and importance of party meetings, buros, plenums and aktivs, and to eliminate the assault of competitiveness in carrying out these measures. The main thing is to halt all excessive organization and red tape and not become drawn in to numerous meetings or drown real work in commotion and verbal jabber.

The fundamental turning point in party work is directly related to the all-around development and strengthening of criticism and self-criticism. The 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated an example of the proper approach to this question. Yes, our 16th party congress also became, according to overall opinion, characteristic in this regard. It must be noted that all the remarks made at the congress became the subject of most serious study by the departments of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Exhaustive measures will be taken with respect to them, and such measures have already been taken on some of them.

The implementation of party policy is directly dependent on the level of work to train and indoctrinate cadres.

As is known, recently we were required to take the most severe steps toward a number of leading workers, who violated the standards of party life and the requirements of the Party Charter. Every party committee and every leader must draw conclusions from the sharp and justified criticism levied upon the republic party organization at the 27th CPSU Congress, in connection with shortcomings in work with cadres in Alma-Ata and Chimkent oblasts. We shall continue to implement steadily the firm and principled party policy on cadre issues.

An important element of cadre policy is the training of an effective reserve. There are still many shortcomings here, as was noted at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have not yet understood the simple truth that working with the reserve is work for the future. It is necessary to know the reserve better, expand the circle of inquiry and more boldly promote young people, women and leading workers. For this it is necessary to prepare people systematically, organize a training system for them, check their deeds, more fully take into account the opinion of primary party organizations and labor collectives, and give this work necessary visibility.

The 27th CPSU Congress set important and largely new tasks of improving the activeness of soviets, trade unions, the komsomol, people's control and the labor collectives. It is the duty of party committees to see that these measures to improve the political system of society are implemented at accelerated rates.

Party leadership of social organizations must not be confused with trivial regulation and tutelage. Party committees must take active part in developing measures directed at strengthening independence and increasing the role and responsibility of soviets.

As is known, recently a resolution was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the tasks of soviets of peoples deputies, stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The soviets of peoples deputies are called upon to bear full responsibility in everything which concerns satisfying the needs and demands of people and in coordinating the activity and controlling the work of organizations located on their territory. Clearly some soviets are still lacking in this quality. The art of management must be mastered persistently and consistently.

It is necessary to introduce everywhere, as required by the 27th CPSU Congress, a system for certification of officials in the apparatus of soviet organs and public organizations.

It is necessary to carry out party, soviet, public and other work as required by the novelty, scale and complexity of the tasks advanced by the party.

The role of trade unions, the komsomol, creative unions, volunteer societies and women's organizations is increasing substantially in connection with the expanded circle of issues decided by state organs only with the participation or concurrence of the public.

It is necessary to use to the full extent the force of the Law On Labor Collectives. This is the source of the high responsibility which is placed on Kazsovprof [Trade Unions Council], the Komsomol Central Committee, republic public organizations and their local organs. Understandably, this requires more specific leadership of these organizations by party committees.

The 27th CPSU Congress raised the spiritual and moral forces of our people to an unprecedented height, kindled in them an authentic fire of creativity and creativeness and inspired them to great deeds in the name of the ideals of communism and to the glory of the homeland.

Today there is no more important task than that of strengthening in each party organization and every labor collective the atmosphere of creativity and innovation which was created by the congress, and of ensuring the precise fulfillment of its plans.

"The organizers of work to fulfill the instructions of the congress are party committees from top to bottom," noted M.S. Gorbachev in his speech at the close of the congress. "The style needed today is one of specificity, efficiency, consistency, unity of word and deed, selection of the most effective methods and means, careful consideration of people's opinions and capable coordination of the actions of all social forces."

The plans are grand and it will not be easy to fulfill them. But we have a powerful material base, remarkable people, well-trained cadres and, most importantly, the desire and true aspiration to work according to the new style, intensively and at a level of high quality.

There is no doubt that the republic party organization and the workers of Kazakhstan will do everything in order to turn the energy of the plans into the energy of specific deeds, and to fulfill the historic decisions of the 27th congress of Lenin's party.

NIKONOV ADDRESSES AMUR AKTIV ON FARMING TASKS

PM141314 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN In Russian 8 May 86 p 2

[Report by TASS special correspondents V. Bulkin and A. Krivchenko: "Intensification Is the Key to Success"]

[Text] Blagoveshchensk (Amur Oblast), 7 May -- The program advanced by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and approved by the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development embodies the party's truly creative, innovative approach to resolving the key tasks of socialism's systematic improvement and the qualitative transformation of all aspects of the life of Soviet society. It has received the broad support of Communists and all Soviet people and mobilizes them to labor achievements.

An indispensable condition for socioeconomic progress is the further development and increased efficiency of the agro-industrial complex and the implementation of the USSR Food Program. Paramount significance is attached to this. There was an earnest, principled discussion of how to acclerate the breakthrough in the agrarian sector at a meeting of Amur Oblast party and economic aktiv held today. The aktiv was addressed by V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He emphasized that the production potential of the country's agriculture and related sectors has now reached a level that makes it possible to proceed to the large-scale introduction of intensive management methods and successfully resolve the great new tasks of increasing production of foodstuffs and nonfood goods from agricultural raw materials.

However, it cannot fail to be seen that efficiency in the utilization of the potential created in the countryside is still not high and, what is more, the capital-output ratio has been falling for a long time. This situation cannot be tolerated. It is necessary to decisively overcome the negative trend, sharply raise the efficiency of the use of resources -- for which forces and means are to be concentrated in directions ensuring the greatest return -- and strive for proper balance in sectors' development.

In achieving the planned goals, V.P. Nikonov pointed out, the party attaches great significance to implementing measures to further improve production relations in the countryside, in addition to increasing production forces. Above all it is a question of improving management of the agro-industrial complex. As is known, the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee has been formed. As a result, the management structure of the agro-industrial complex is undergoing its logical completion. A single master has emerged on the land.

The reorganization of management is being backed up by measures of an economic nature and by the improvement of the economic mechanism, which boils down to opening up broad scope for economic management methods, developing initiative and socialist enterprise in every possible way, and enhancing the interest of labor collectives in all components of the agro-industrial complex and their responsibility for intensifying production, introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and obtaining high end results.

Economic conditions in the countryside, the speaker continued, are changing radically with the reorganization of management and the economic mechanism. This gives rise to the need to earnestly change the style and methods of party and economic leadership of the agro-industrial complex and substantially raise the standard of all organizational and political work. As required by the 27th party congress, it must be aimed, above all, at strengthening party, state, and technological discipline, developing the initiative and creative activeness of labor collectives, and fostering in every worker a sense of high responsibility for the assigned task. The main issue now is the qualitative, skilled execution of everything that has been planned.

V.P. Nikonov dwelt in detail on the tasks and problems of developing the agro-industrial complex in Amur Oblast, which is to become a major supplier of agricultural products in the Far East.

The speaker pointed out that in connection with the construction of the Baykal-Amur Main-line and the opening up of its zone the oblast's significance in providing the region with food resources has increased still further. The oblast possesses the necessary potential for this. However, while investing vast funds in the development of agriculture here, the state is not getting the proper return. The oblast has long been standing still in terms of a number of agricultural production indicators. At the same time, many local workers try to ascribe the laggardness and the failures to fulfill plans entirely and completely to reasons beyond their control. Such an unself-critical approach to assessing the results of one's actions does not help to mobilize the huge production reserves.

Under similar conditions some farms obtain stable harvests, and others low harvests. The ways to inprove the efficiency of agricultural production are well known -- it means introducing scientifically substantiated arable and stockraising systems, intensive techniques, and progressive forms of labor organization and payment.

A zonal farming system was drawn up in the oblast a few years ago. But the trouble is that no one is responsible for its strict observance, and party and soviet organs have not rectified this situation in time.

Land reclamation is an important factor for intensifying farming in the oblast. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have 217,000 hectares of drained and 21,000 hectares of irrigated agricultural land. The main point today is to ensure highly efficient utilization of the stock of reclaimed land. So far there has been no real progress in this direction. The huge financial and material resources channeled into reclamation are still not producing a proper return.

V.P. Nikonov drew the meeting participants' attention to the need to obtain guaranteed harvests of such an important crop as soybeans. A stable increase in harvests of soybean seed would greatly help to solve the protein problem in livestock raising. Unfortunately, the attitude to cultivating this valuable crop cannot be considered satisfactory. With a view to making optimum use of soybean sowings in crop rotations and increasing the yield per hectare, the oblast's agricultural organs have reduced the areas sown to the crop. However, as a result of less attention being devoted to this crop, the yield per hectare has not only failed to increase but has decreased. Soybeam cultivation using industrial techniques is a very important reserve for increasing soybean grain production.

V.P. Nikonov pointed out that livestock raising in the oblast is developing at an extremely slow pace. Milk yields and animal weight gains are low. All this has an adverse effect on raising the level of food supply to the population.

One of the urgent tasks is to ensure the priority development of sectors of industry which process agricultural raw materials. However, there are serious shortcomings in this matter too. There are delays over constructing many necessary enterprises.

Proper attention is not being devoted in the oblast to replenishing meat resources by developing enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary farm plots and personal subsidiary plots.

Many farm leaders still devote insufficient attention to the economic aspect of production activity. Unfortunately, V.P. Nikonov pointed out, the oblast's party and soviet organs and the new organs of agro-industrial complex management are failing to make a principled assessment of this.

It is necessary to fundamentally change the attitude to economically weak farms and give them real assistance so as to totally eliminate loss making on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes by the end of the current 5-year plan.

Party committees, soviet and agricultural organs, and the agro-industrial committee above all must take all measures to ensure that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz is run on the principles of autonomous financing, that specialists and leaders answer for end results, and that the output of agricultural products increases at an accelerated pace.

It is the paramount concern of party organizations at all levels and of the councils of agro-industrial committees and rayon agro-industrial associations to accelerate scientific and technical progress in sectors of the agro-industrial complex. They must enhance the responsibility of scientists for the quality and results of research and for putting developments into practice as quickly as possible, and enhance the responsibility of leaders and specialists of the agro-industrial complex for the timely introduction of innovations, as required by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The fulfillment of plans is inconceivable without initiative and creativity and every possible effort to activate the human factor. The working, living, and domestic conditions of rural workers must be substantially improved. This is one of today's fundamental tasks. The housing stock in rural localities improved somewhat in Amur Oblast during the 11th 5-Year Plan, and the volume of consumer services increased. And yet, many unresolved questions still remain here. And it is inadmissable to postpone resolving them.

Shortcomings continue to arise in questions of selecting, placing, and training economic leaders and party organization secretary cadres, and their turnover is high. The CPSU obkom and party raykoms fail to call cadres strictly to account for the fulfillment of official duties and assignments. This leads to the result that, say, leaders and specialists of the oblast agro-industrial committee and rayon agro-industrial associations are still not fully ensuring leadership of the complex mechanism of agro-industrial complex activity after the reorganization.

V.P. Nikonov expressed confidence that the oblast party organization will take all measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment this year of the production and purchasing plans for grain, soybeans, meat, milk, and other agricultural products and will successfully fulfill the tasks set by the 27th party congress for the successful development of all sectors of the national economy. He emphasized that the scale and complexity of the tasks set by the CPSU Congress demand of all Communists, every party organizations, and all working people new efforts, Leninist businesslike efficiency, and infinite selflessness.

The speakers at the meeting pointed out that the lasting significance of the 27th CPSU Congress consists in the fact that it answered the fundamental questions life has set before the party and society. The most important thing now is to turn the energy of plans into the energy of specific actions. Today more than ever it is necessary to resolutely break with old and unjustified forms of work and to renounce obsolete stereotypes. What is needed is an innovative approach to solving practical problems, the maximum activation of the human factor, and the development of the working people's initiative and creativity.

The meeting participants made specific proposals aimed at improving the state of affairs in the oblast's agro-industrial complex. The targets for the year and the 5-year plan are strenuous but realistic. They can be fulfilled successfully if people work persistently, purposefully, and creatively and if discipline and responsibility in all components of the agro-industrial complex are enhanced. The main point now is to ensure a high return from everything that agriculture possesses.